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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXL, No. 21

Section 1

April 24, 1936

R.R. FARES REDUCED

The presidents of the leading eastern railroads decided yesterday to reduce their passenger fares on June 2 to 2 cents a mile for coaches and 3 cents a mile for Pullman cars as required by an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission issued on February 28. This will be the first general reduction in the basic fare to have been brought about since early in the century. (Press.)

ARCTIC UPPER AIR WEATHER

A Moscow report by the Associated Press says a discovery that the upper layer of arctic atmosphere retains a warm temperature throughout the long polar night was described yesterday before the Academy of Sciences by Prof. P. A. Molchanoff, head of the Slutsk Aerological Institute. Professor Malchanoff, who has been conducting experiments with automatic radio balloons, said heat was apparently independent of solar radiation and might be due to the movement toward the poles of light masses of warm air precipitated by the centrifugal motion of the earth.

PUERTO RICO INDEPENDENCE BILL OFFERED

A bill to provide complete independence for Puerto Rico was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland, chairman of the Committee of Territories and Insular Affairs. He announced that the measure had the support of the administration. Senator Luis Munoz Marin, leader of the Liberal party in Puerto Rico, which has consistently advocated independence, has been in Washington for some time, but he was not aware that the independence bill was to be offered. (Press.)

CANADIAN WHEAT

An Ottawa report to the New York Times says the Canadian Government, according to the testimony of James R. Murray, chairman of the Wheat Board, today is in a position to execute the "most perfect corner" in wheat ever known, Millers, exporters and speculators in many parts of the world, Mr. Murray told a parliamentary committee, would be at the board's mercy if called on to make actual delivery of wheat held by the board under May options. But no such action is contemplated.

SOYBEAN CROP

Soybeans, the Midwest's newest farm crop, contributed a \$30,000,000 jingle to the pockets of its producers last year, I. C. Bradley, president of the National Soybean Processors Association, said yesterday. (A.P.)

Electricity Rural Electrification (London, March), reporting on
for Mushroom an exhibition of the use of farm electricity, says: "An
Growing interesting exhibit was a tray of mushrooms; these had been
 grown without the use of natural or artificial fertilizers;
the only treatment being electric heating applied to ordinary soil. One
grower, in the north of England, has 200 mushroom trays, each measuring
approximately 3 by 2 feet; the total costs, including electricity, worked
out at about 20 pounds and over 50 pounds was obtained for the mush-
rooms produced. A small soil-heating cable outfit, with automatic tem-
perature control, can now be obtained for less than 30 shillings; this
kind of outfit is ideal, not only for the amateur, but as an experimental
set for growers who wish to try out this method on a small scale before
going into production for the market."

Paper Boom "Thirty years ago with the introduction of the kraft
in South process the South first became a factor in the manufacturing
 of paper," says an editorial in Chemical & Metallurgical
Engineering (April). "Since then the industry has expanded rapidly in
the Southern States and at the present time a vast program of new construc-
tion is under way in Georgia, Arkansas, Florida and Texas. Plant sites
and wood reserves have recently been acquired by eastern and western paper
interests; and it is reported that plans for additional mills will soon
be announced. This expansion is due not only to the vast area of forest
land that is capable of supplying tremendous quantities of pulpwood, but
also to the relative accessibility to the principal paper consuming mar-
kets of the country. Rapid growth and easy logging put production on
a favorable basis. The South is also well situated with respect to sup-
plies of sulphur, clay and limestone, and many developed and potential
power sources are at hand. Significant progress has also been made toward
the successful bleaching of southern kraft pulp, thus placing it on the
threshold of an all-purpose product in the paper industry. Realization
of the potentialities of a southern newsprint industry seems to await only
on an enterprising pioneer."

Pre-Shrunk Gladys Winegar, Textiles Education Bureau, reports
Textiles in Practical Home Economics, April 11, "One of the newest labels found
 on cotton fabrics this spring is the all-guard guaranteed
washable label. This is particularly significant because it indicates that
three important factors (a) good quality fabric, (b) guaranteed fast color
and (c) shrunk (sanforized shrunk) are seriously considered. The quality
is checked by a textile expert before the fabric is subjected to a severe
wash test for color fastness. Every pattern and every color is also tested
for shrinkage, and must meet the tolerance of 1 percent or less. Further
evidence that the cotton industry is alert to demands for new textures is
shown by the anti-crease and water-repellant finishes which have been
developed."

Crotalaria "One of the most promising summer cover crops for or-
 chards and vineyards of all kinds has come into prominence
in the Southeast during recent years and is spreading to northern states
rapidly," says J. Francis Cooper, editor, Florida Extension Service, in

American Fruit Grower (April). "This new crop is crotalaria, a bushy, erect, leguminous plant which produces a tremendous growth. As a soil improving crop for poor soils it has no equal in the United States today. Several species of crotalaria are native to eastern and southern United States; but they are all small and of little consequence. The two species which have been giving such good results in the Southeast--*Crotalaria spectabilis* and *Crotalaria striata*--have been introduced from tropical countries by the U.S.D.A. and the Florida Experiment Station. Many other species are under test in the Florida station's plant introduction garden now, and it is entirely possible that some of them will come into general use later..."

Jumbo Eggs "One of the latest things in egg marketing circles is the new pack of 'jumbo' sizes being offered by Pacific Coast producers, who in the past few months have been shipping to New York limited amounts of the extra-sized eggs, for which they have been receiving premiums of five to eleven cents per dozen above the regular quotation," says New Jersey Farm and Garden (April). "These eggs represent the double yolks and the other extra large eggs which are considered too large to go in the regulation size fillers. It is estimated that the jumbo sizes run from 52 to 57 pounds to the case. While the extra size may hardly seem to justify the price when compared with heavy packs of first grades, yet the fact that the trade appears to be willing to pay the high premium indicates that there is an actual demand for eggs of that size..."

Forest Fire Pumps "...Fire fighting has become a science," says Canada Lumberman (April 1). "The fire ranger, once regarded as an ordinary labourer, is now classified as a skilled specialist. Fire-fighting devices, systems and equipment have become the most efficient which industrial science can produce. Among the latest fire-fighting units, particular interest centres on a high pressure portable pump, manufactured in Montreal. This pump and an engine developing 4-5 horsepower at 1,400 r.p.m. weighs only 98 1/2 pounds net, rendering it easily portable...Recent official tests show that this pump forces water to a great elevation, even up to 400 feet, and produces pressure up to 200 pounds enabling use of longer hose. A battery of such units, well deployed, can do more than an army of men armed only with shovels and axes; for it is as true today as ever that the only formidable enemy of forest fires is water and more water..."

Cosmetic Banned Misleading advertising of a cosmetic in newspapers, over the radio and through other media, by Lur-Eye Products, Inc., New York City, and W. R. Robinson Company, Kankakee, Illinois, is prohibited by the Federal Trade Commission in an order to cease and desist, issued against those respondents. Producing and distributing "Lur-Eye Lash Developer" to the wholesale and retail trade, the respondents are directed to stop advertising that "Lur-Eye" will grow, promote the growth of, increase the length of, or change the texture of the eyelashes and that it is a competent treatment for inflamed or blood-shot eyes or granulated eyelids. (National Consumer News, April 10.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 23 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-10.25; cows good 6.00-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-11.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.65-11.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.75-11.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115 1/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 110 1/8-112 1/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ -99 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K. C. 106 $\frac{1}{4}$ -108 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 105 $\frac{3}{4}$ -108 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 110 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 110 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh.Portland 86 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 49 5/8-51 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 68 $\frac{1}{4}$ -70 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 69-69 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 65 $\frac{1}{4}$ -67 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 24 5/8-26 1/8; K. C. 27-29 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -29 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 29; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 77-80; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 65-73; No. 2, Minneap. 36-37; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 168-174.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$4.85-\$5.75 per double-head barrels in the East; \$4.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.35-\$2.65 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.10-\$2.15 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.65 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.45 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$2.90-\$3.75 per 24-pint crate in consuming centers; auction sales \$2.30-\$2.40 f.o.b. Hammond. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercial, 80¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in city markets; 40¢-50¢ f.o.b. Brownsville. New York and Midwestern Yellow Varieties 75¢-85¢ in a few cities. Texas Round type cabbage 85¢-\$1.40 per 1/2 lettuce crate in terminal markets; 75¢-85¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. Florida and South Carolina Pointed and Round type \$1-\$1.25 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in a few cities. New York U. S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.65; and Baldwins \$1-\$1.10 per bushel basket in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 1 point from the previous close to 11.67 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.10 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.58 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 11.50 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y. Americas, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -24 cents; Standards, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ -22 cents; Firsts, 20-20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXI, No. 22

Section 1

April 25, 1936

USES OF COTTON An appeal for the cotton industry to organize on the same basis as the wool growers, with contributions from all branches of the industry for a common promotional and educational campaign on behalf of utilization of the staple, was made yesterday by Charles K. Everett, manager of the new uses section of the Cotton Textile Institute, at the opening session of the American Cotton Shippers Association. He declared that action by the institute had resulted in the allocation of \$1,300,000 of AAA funds to encourage use of cotton materials in road construction and for providing cotton materials needed in building 1,000 miles of "cotton roads" in the country. (New York Times.)

GUATEMALAN TRADE PACT A trade agreement between the United States and Guatemala providing for reciprocal tariff benefits was signed at Guatemala City yesterday, according to an announcement by the State Department. Details of the agreement will not be made public for several days, pending arrangements for simultaneous publication in Washington and Guatemala City. They are expected to show favorable treatment by the United States with respect to imports from Guatemala of coffee, bananas, chicle and woods, and by Guatemala with respect to imports from the United States of cotton, iron and steel products, lard and agricultural and industrial machinery. (Press.)

CANADIAN WHEAT SALE An Ottawa report by the Canadian Press says the Canadian Wheat Board, through its chairman, James Murray of Winnipeg, replied yesterday to charges that it had been selling wheat at too low prices. In his testimony before the wheat committee of the House of Commons Mr. Murray said he had received many complaints. The net result of the board's operation from December 9, when it assumed control, to January 31, was to reduce holdings of cash wheat and options by 76,000,000 bushels. It bought from the farmers about 15,000,000 bushels, so the net position was a reduction of about 61,000,000.

CHEMICAL MUSEUM On the ground that discoveries in chemical science are being made so rapidly that they cannot be displayed in a museum unless it has large capacity and an adequate maintenance fund, the American Chemical Society applied in the Supreme Court yesterday for permission to turn over a trust fund of \$26,000 to the Chemists Club of New York for the benefit of its library. (New York Times.)

Peronospora Nature (London, March 28) reports that "the tobacco-
Tabacina in growing industry in Australia has in recent years suffered
Australia heavy losses from the disease commonly known as 'downy
 mildew' or 'blue mold'...A means of overcoming the diffi-
culty appears to have been demonstrated by Dr. H. R. Angell, of the Coun-
cil for Scientific and Industrial Research. His method is to allow benzol
(or certain other carbohydron mixtures) to evaporate in the seedbeds dur-
ing the night time and on dull days when the beds are under cover. While
neighboring untreated control beds may be completely destroyed; those sub-
jected to the vapour remain healthy; in fact, no development follows even
from artificial inoculation. During the present season extensive trials
have been made in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western
Australia with uniformly successful results. It is true that there re-
mains a risk of infection when the seedlings are planted out, but this is
relatively slight compared with the danger in the seedbeds; and it would
appear that an economical, practical and effective means of destroying
what is perhaps the greatest obstacle in the way of stabilising the tobac-
co industry in Australia has been developed and proved."

Soybeans Robert L. Taylor, editor, the Michigan Technic, Ann
 Arbor, writes on "How Soybeans Help Build Fords" in Chem-
ical & Metallurgical Engineering (April).

British Food "It is not only the so-called trade union of doctors
and Drug Bill which will be disappointed that the House Commons
 failed to give a second reading to the medicines and sur-
gical appliances (advertisement) bill," says the Lancet editorially (Lon-
don, April 4). "The measure was blessed with an unusual volume of ap-
proval; its scope was carefully limited and its concessions were already
substantial. It would, with the good will of organised newspaper inter-
ests, have prohibited a cruel and delusive form of advertising--the offer
of positive cures for cancer, diabetes, Bright's disease and other named
ailments, or for conditions such as amenorrhea, hernia, blindness and
structural or organic defects of the ear...The food and drugs act makes
it an offence to sell an article under a label which contains a false
description, but it goes out of its way to create a special exemption
for a proprietary or patent medicine...British law cannot prevent anybody
from procuring any drug or advertising any mixture, whether potent or
therapeutically valueless, provided it is not a poison or a narcotic,
or a remedy for venereal disease, advertising it as a cure for any ail-
ment, recommending it by bogus testimonials and the signed praise of fic-
titious physicians, and selling it under any name for any sum which a
gullible public will pay..."

Soil-Saving Soil-saving practices have resulted in unexpected
Practices but welcome benefits to farmers cooperating with the Soil
 Conservation Service near Pullman, Washington. Last sum-
mer, log and wire check dams were placed in many gullies to stop washing.
Heavy rains and melting snows early in the winter made ponds behind the
dams. Cold weather froze the ponds and farmers cut ice 1 foot thick for
their ice houses, many of which has been empty for 10 years. Wild ducks,
attracted by the new ponds, returned in large numbers. (Press.)

Examination The Civil Service Commission announces the following unassembled examinations: principal agronomist, \$5,600; principal olericulturist, \$5,600; applications to be on file by May 15; Bureau of Plant Industry.

Production "The world is again manufacturing almost as much goods as it used to in the boom days," says Today (April 25).
"Unless you are one of those rare people whose duty or inclination causes them to follow economic statistics closely, this statement may strike you as incredible. But on a scale which uses 1928 as 100, world industrial production reached 97 in December, and would have been 100 in January but for a temporary slowing down in the United States, which pulled the figure down to 94. International trade, however, still languishes at 36--but that is 4 percent (not four points) better than last year."

Hardy Apple "An apple, uninjured by the coldest winter in 50 years during tests in northern Vermont and Maine, is being heralded as the answer to the demands of eastern fruit growers for the 'hardest of hardy apples'," says American Fruit Grower (April).
"Named the Haralson, it originated in Minnesota. According to M. B. Cummings, head of the department of horticulture of the University of Vermont, the Haralson apple surpasses the McIntosh in winter tolerance. It is now being used at the Maine Experiment Station in breeding hardier varieties for the state. The Haralson apple has come into commercial production in Minnesota. The tree has proved to be exceptionally productive, bears early and produces fine-colored market fruit. In 1935, a 6-year-old tree bore 579 apples. Prof. W. H. Alderman of the University of Minnesota thinks it is destined to become the leading apple in his state..."

"Dynamite" Lead Arsenate Spray J. Marshall and Kermit Groves, of the divisions of entomology and chemistry, Washington Experiment Station, say in Better Fruit (April): "...No doubt most growers in the Wenatchee district have heard of the 'dynamite' lead arsenate mixture developed at this station. This spray is unique both in regard to its high effectiveness against the codling moth as a result of the tremendous deposits which it is capable of producing and in regard to the difficulty of removing the residue if it should by mistake be used in second brood sprays. In that mixture (lead arsenate-oleic acid-triethanolamine-petroleum oil), there is a quality which has until the past summer defied all efforts at duplication with calcium deposit, with the capacity of increasing in amount almost indefinitely as spraying is prolonged...Granted this type of mixture is still highly experimental the evidence points to its being a possible substitute for even lead arsenate 'dynamite' heretofore the most potent codling moth spray known to the authors. If this work is continued in 1936, 'calcium dynamite' will be carefully investigated..."

Containers Compulsory adherence to standard-sized containers for canned fruits and vegetables will become effective in Canada on January 1, 1937, the Toronto Department of Agriculture announces. Products packed and labeled for export from Canada are not included in the rulings. (Press.)

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Vol. LXI, No. 23

Section 1

April 27, 1936

COTTON SHIPPERS ASSOCIATION Robert Mayer of Dallas was elected president of the American Cotton Shippers Association Saturday. A challenge to dairy and livestock farmers and to industrial-labor groups to support government policies designed to reestablish cotton exports was issued by the adoption of the report of the committee on resolutions. Expressing disappointment that the reciprocal trade agreements were not being completed with greater rapidity, the cotton shippers warned dairy farmers and labor groups that the land and labor now being devoted to the production of cotton for export would be in direct competition with them and other groups if the southern farmer did not regain his export market. (New York Times.)

COMMODITY EXCHANGES Amendments intended to tighten up the federal control of commodity exchanges were approved Saturday by a Senate agriculture subcommittee, but members at the same time conceded that differences among Senators from cotton states had the bill at a standstill. The subcommittee provided that a registration would continue during good behavior rather than be required annually. It voted also to omit butter and egg exchanges from regulation. Action on cotton exchanges was deferred until today. (A.P.)

JAPANESE MISSION A Tokyo wireless to the New York Times says the Japanese commercial mission to Central American countries has met complete failure, reports the newspaper Yomiuri, which states that the mission was dissolved at Port au Prince, Haiti, without having concluded a single contract or agreement. The mission's objective was to arrange for the purchase of Central American products so Japan's new export trade with these countries in cotton textiles might be relieved of restrictions.

TRIANGULAR TRADE PLAN A Buenos Aires report by the Associated Press says P.M.W. Linebarger, adviser to the Chinese Government, was to leave there Saturday for Rio de Janeiro after having discussed with Argentine officials a plan for a triangular trade deal between the United States, China and Argentina. He stated he hopes to work out a scheme whereby China would take Argentine wool, the United States would take Chinese tea and silk, and Argentina would receive American manufactured products.

Farm Elec- "Up to March 21 loan contracts had been signed be-
trification tween the Rural Electrification Administration and local
 sponsoring organizations for 26 projects," says Rural
Electrification News (April). "The total amount of money available to
construct these 4,484 miles of rural lines is \$5,000,012 and over 18,000
farm families will for the first time be able to press a button to get
light or heat or refrigeration...In addition, funds have been allotted
or earmarked for 18 other projects, totaling \$3,265,900, to build 3,100
miles of farm lines, which are to serve 10,000 customers. Loan contracts
for these projects are being prepared now...Because of the lack of pre-
vious experience in widespread rural electrification in the United States
REA has had to build up a completely new organization and established
without precedents of any kind. Information and statistics on the prob-
lem were scattered and skimpy. There was, and there is yet, very little
uniformity as to reliable construction specifications for building sturdy
rural distribution lines..."

Agriculture "...Never before has any great exposition of the
at Texas character of the Texas Centennial featured livestock and
Centennial agriculture," says Farm and Ranch (April 15). "Texas and
 the centennial organization, however...have erected a
group of buildings of a permanent character...These buildings stand as
a monument to agriculture and kindred industries and will become a part
of the building equipment of the state fair of Texas after the close of
the centennial...Prof. W. L. Stangel, animal husbandman, Texas Techno-
logical College, on a leave of absence, is superintendent of the live-
stock department. The period of livestock exhibits begins June 6 and
lasts until October 10...One demonstration with hogs will be known as
the Tom, Dick and Harry exhibit. Tom will be fed an unbalanced ration
in a dry lot, Dick will be fed a balanced ration in a dry lot and Harry
will be fed a balanced ration on pasture. There will be four cows of
each breed in the dairy demonstration. They will be milked in a glass-
inclosed milking parlor by magnetic milkers..."

Spider The Cape Town (Africa) correspondent of the American
Poisoning Medical Association reports in the April 18 issue that
 South Africa "is plagued with its own special species of
Latrodectus spiders, which annually bite folks chiefly engaged in agri-
cultural pursuits. Recently M. H. Finlayson published recorded evidence
of poisoning by the bites of Latrodectus concinnus and L. indistinctus,
which in this country replace L. mactans of America and L. hasseltii of
Australia...The antiserum to the venom of L. concinnus does not completely
neutralize the venom of the other species, but experiments show that the
antiserum of L. indistinctus neutralizes both indistinctus and concinnus
venom and it appears to be the best weapon in the treatment of latrodectemia."

Junior Livestock "With more than 300 steers, hogs and sheep on exhibi-
 tion and as many 4-H club boys and girls and Smith-Hughes
future farmers exhibiting fat stock or participating in the judging and
showmanship, the junior livestock show at the Old Union Stockyards in
Spokane (Washington) recently proved a double-bitted success," says Wash-
ington Farmer (April 16). "More than 40 hotels, restaurants, meat markets,

packers and individuals, mostly in Spokane, paid the youthful stockmen nearly \$2,400 more for their animals than they would have brought on the regular open market that day, a strong evidence of the interest in the young people..."

Forecasting Egg Production "Poultrymen who enjoy counting their chicks before they are hatched can now count their eggs before they are laid," says New Jersey Farm and Garden (April). "Prof. W. J. Thompson, poultry authority at the New Jersey Agricultural College, has worked out a formula for judging the potential egg production of birds after they have completed a 4-month production record. After a study of the egg-laying habits of birds in the New Jersey egg-laying contests, he has found that a bird which lays 36 eggs during the winter season of four months will have a record of 100 to 149 eggs during the year; the hen which laid 44 eggs during the same period will produce from 150 to 199 eggs; the hen laying 59 eggs will produce 200 to 249 eggs; while the bird which laid 81 eggs comes through with 250 to 299 eggs. This table is based on production records of thousands of birds."

Congress, Apr. 24 Considering bills on the calendar, the Senate passed the following: S. 3646 to repeal an act of March 3, 1933, entitled "an act to provide for the transfer of powder and other explosive materials from deteriorated and unserviceable ammunition under the control of the War Department to the Department of Agriculture for use in land clearing, drainage, road building and other agricultural purposes"; S. 2694 to add certain lands to the Columbia National Forest, Washington; S. 3784 to extend the benefits of the Adams act, the Purnell act and the Capper-Ketcham act to the Territory of Alaska and for other purposes; S. 4405 to amend section 11 of the federal register act, approved July 26, 1935 (Public No. 220, 74th Cong.); S. 3762 to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans secured by receipts on account of national forest reserves and for other purposes. On request of Senator King, S. 2583 establishing certain commodity divisions in the Department of Agriculture, was passed over. On request of Senator McKellar, S. 2665 to change the name of the Department of the Interior and to coordinate certain governmental functions, was passed over. Senator Robinson requested that S.Res. 265 directing the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish the Senate with certain information concerning producers be passed over temporarily and obtained unanimous consent to have the resolution taken up on Monday, April 27.

Consumer Study Details of an intensive study of the nation's consuming habits at various income levels, undertaken by economists and statisticians of the Department of Labor, were made public recently in New York City by Miss Ruth M. Ayres, director of the New York division. "We have built up fairly good statistics on payrolls and wages on the one hand and production on the other, but we have no authoritative figures on consumption by wage classes," Miss Ayres said. "This is very badly needed...Almost every item in a family budget will be checked. The amount of each item of food and its cost, the family's clothing and amusements, item by item, doctors' and dentists' bills, automobile expenses, all are to be tabulated in a 6-page report and then analyzed. (New York Times.)"

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 24 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-10.25; cows good 6.00-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.60-11.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.65-11.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.20-10.80; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.70. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.15-11.75.

Grain: No.1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115 $\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112 $\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 94 5/8-99 5/8; No.1 Durum, Duluth, 96 5/8-111 5/8; No.2 Hard Winter* K.C. 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 106-109 $\frac{1}{2}$; St.Louis 111; No. 2 S.R.Wr.St.Louis 111; No.1 W.Wh.Portland 86 $\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 rye, Minneap. 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ -50 $\frac{3}{4}$; No.2 yellow corn, K.C. 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ -69; St.Louis 68-69; No.3 yellow, Chi. 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ -66; St.Louis 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ -67; No.3 white oats, Minneap. 24 5/8-26 1/8; K.C. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ -29; Chi. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -29; St.Louis 28-28 $\frac{1}{2}$; No.1 malting barley, Minneap. 77-80; No.3 good malting, Minneap. 65-73; No.2, Minneap. 36-37; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap. 167 $\frac{3}{4}$ -173 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes brought \$5-\$5.75 per double-head barrels in the East; \$4.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.40-\$2.65 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; \$2.10-\$2.15 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.75 carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Round type cabbage \$1-\$1.20 per 1/2 lettuce crate in city markets; 75¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida and South Carolina Pointed and Round type \$1-\$1.50 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 90¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack, U.S. Commercial, in city markets; 40¢-50¢ f.o.b. Brownsville. New York and Midwestern Yellow Varieties 40¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in consuming centers. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$3.10-\$3.50 per 24-pint crate in terminal markets; auction sales \$2.25-\$2.60 f.o.b. Hammond. New York, U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.35-\$1.65 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins \$1-\$1.15 with f.o.b. sales 85¢ at Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 7 points from the previous close to 11.60 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.30 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.55 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 11.48 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y. Americas, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -24 cents; Standards, 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ -22 cents; Firsts, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXI, No. 24

Section 1

April 28, 1936

POLAND OFF GOLD STANDARD A Warsaw report by the United Press says Poland yesterday abandoned the gold standard when President Ignacy Mosciki issued a decree prohibiting the free purchase or export of gold and foreign currency. The gold embargo automatically removed Poland from the dwindling list of nations still maintaining the gold standard as basis for their currency. Among the major nations of the world only France, the Netherlands and Switzerland remain on that basis today, and there is doubt in some quarters whether the French Republic will remain on gold long in view of growing agitation for devaluation of the franc and the Leftist victory in yesterday's elections.

RADIUM POISONING Heartening advances in the diagnosis and treatment of radium poisoning, until now considered practically incurable, were described to the National Academy of Sciences by a Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor yesterday as the academy opened its annual meeting. Dr. Robley D. Evans reported the perfection of a "screen-cathode quantum counter" as a diagnostic instrument. The treatment effected by Dr. Evans and Dr. J. C. Aub consists essentially of low^{ering} the patient's calcium content by diet restrictions, resulting in dissipation of radium deposited in the bones, and then replacing this contaminated calcium with fresh by special medication. (Washington Post.)

RIVERS AND HARBORS CONGRESS Opened by a message from President Roosevelt stating the problem of flood control and water conservation "is a national one and should be dealt with on a national basis," the thirty-first annual two-day convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress yesterday listened to contrasting suggestions by members of Congress and Government officials. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace called for a "grass roots" attack on soil erosion which, he said, washed away 1,800,000 acres a year. (Washington Post.)

OIL TAX UPHELD Justice Jennings Bailey in District of Columbia Supreme Court yesterday sustained the constitutionality of the processing tax on Philippine coconut oil and refused to order a distribution of a \$26,000,000 fund which has accumulated from the levy collected from 200 soap manufacturers. The plaintiffs, who started the action on the eve of the establishment of the new island government, contended that the fund should be returned to the taxpayers instead of held in trust for the Philippine Government. (New York Times.)

Citrus Canker Eradication The California Citrograph (May), in an editorial headed "Really Worth While Expenditure", says: "A very constructive thing is being accomplished through the use of federal relief funds under direction of Lee A. Strong, former Californian, who is now chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Millions of sick, wild and abandoned citrus and peach trees in the southeastern portion of the United States have been uprooted during the past seven months by crews hired with funds from the emergency relief appropriation. Of particular importance to the citrus industry of the country has been the removal of trees suffering from citrus canker, most dreaded of all citrus diseases, in the Houston-Galveston-Beaumont area of Texas..."

Farm Purchase Loans Increase A statement from the Farm Credit Administration says that in March prospective farm owners, some of them spurred on by the prospects of bonus payments, applied for more than \$3,400,000 to purchase farms. This was \$1,000,000 more than the amount of applications applied for in February. Nearly a thousand farmers, with the down payment in hand or the prospect of getting it, made applications during the month for federal land bank and land bank commissioner loans for farm purchases. Particularly numerous were applications from states where farm income gains last year showed that farming is again becoming a profitable application. Interest in farm purchasing has also been stimulated since the federal land banks dropped the rate on new loans to 4 percent a year. (FCA, 8-25.)

Winter Soy-bean Harvest "Strange as it may seem, especially in Illinois, late February and early March was harvest time for many farmers in the soybean district," says Implement and Tractor (April 18). "...One enterprising soybean grower, Henry Weitz, Morris, believed that his 5-foot all-crop harvester with its pneumatic wheels could do the work, pulled by a tractor...The harvest proved profitable. There was a certain amount of discoloration on the beans which reduced their market value to the next lower grade, but the price was 5 to 10 cents higher than it would have been had the beans been harvested and sold in season. This more than offset the lower grade and made the belated harvest profitable. Many other farmers followed the same practice. Some even used their all-crop units for threshing beans which had been mowed and had been in windrows under the snow. The units did an excellent threshing job, but the quality of the beans was not so good as on the uncut vines."

"Teaching" Cotton "The California Cotton Cooperation Association, with an eye to the future, has worked out a promising set-up with the agriculture departments of various high schools in cotton-producing areas," says Pacific Rural Press (April 18). "In the interest of promoting improvement in cotton projects, they are assisting in the planting of plots of cotton for demonstration purposes, with these high school agriculture departments which desire to cooperate. The cotton cooperative is supplying registered acala cotton seed; a membership in the association and the association facilities for marketing the cotton. Where necessary, a loan of \$2 per acre will be furnished to cover the cost of growing or harvesting."

Argentine Grain Board Simon G. Hanson, of Buenos Aires, writes on "The Argentine Grain Board" in the Journal of Political Economy (April). A condensation of the summary paragraphs says: "There can be no question that the Argentine Grain Board was a success in the first year of its operation. It assured the producer of a fair price for his grain at a time when the market was weak and uncertain...It cleared the country of the crops at a remunerative price to the farmer and suffered only a small loss on the tremendous turnover. However, it should be noted again that the chief factor in the minimizing of losses was wholly one of chance--the disastrous weather conditions in North America; without that desgracia con suerte (lucky misfortune) the loss on the wheat business would probably have touched the original estimate of \$50,000,000. The great weakness of the arrangements for protecting the grain producer centered in the fund created to cover anticipated losses...The profits on exchange arising from grain exports alone during the twelve months ending November 28, 1934, amounted to \$52,000,000, compared with a loss of \$8,846,075 on Grain Board operations...Grain producers have complained that the government, under cover of a plan to protect agriculture, has created a source of great revenue which injures the importer and the investor, raises the cost of living, and fails to benefit the farmer correspondingly...The existence of great balances in the exchange margin fund creates a target for the more radical farmers to shoot at; the government has thus agreed to use a part of the profits to finance the construction of grain elevators. Considerable agitation has arisen among the producers for an increase in the basic price of maize from \$4.40 to \$6.00, but thus far the board has been able to resist this pressure...The basic price of \$4.40 had evidently been so satisfactory as to encourage the sowing of a greater acreage than before, the 1934-35 crop being unusually large; the increase of the basic price from \$4.40 to \$6.00 would stimulate production to unhealthy levels based on artificially fixed prices...It remains to be seen if, with the passing of the emergency situation of 1933-34, the government will be allowed to retire completely from the grain trade or be compelled by political pressure to risk once more the enormous losses which it escaped in 1934 only through the kindness of nature,"

Silver Compound "A new silver substance which promises to provide Kills Bacteria medicine with a veritable 'silver sword' for destruction of the invading armies of man's invisible bacterial enemies was described for the first time before the annual meeting of the American Philosophical Society recently," says William L. Laurence in the New York Times. "The 'sword of silver', a present-day realization of Excalibur, has been found in animal and clinical applications to have germ-destroying properties possessed only by powerful poisons, while at the same time being completely harmless to healthy tissues. The report was presented by Prof. John H. Muller of the chemistry department of the University of Pennsylvania. The compound has been found to possess the faculty of penetrating into the system of an animal after being applied only to the skin, thus being a sword in more than a metaphorical sense. In this case it is applied in the form of a salve. It can also be administered internally in the form of a liquid, according to the report..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 27 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-10.25; cows good 6.00-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-10.85; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.55-10.85; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.65-12.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 87 $\frac{3}{4}$ -92 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 89 $\frac{3}{4}$ -106 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K. C. 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ -106; Chi. 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -108; St. Louis 107; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 107-107 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 82 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 47 $\frac{5}{8}$ -49 $\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ -66 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis, 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ -66; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ -64 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 23 $\frac{5}{8}$ -25 $\frac{1}{8}$; K.C. 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ -28 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 26-28 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 27 $\frac{3}{4}$; no. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 76-79; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 63-71; No. 2, Minneap. 34-35; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ -173 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes brought \$4-\$5.50 per double-head barrel in eastern markets; \$4.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas Bliss Triumphs \$1.65-\$1.90 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; \$1.35 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.40-\$2.65 per 100-pounds in the East; \$2.10-\$2.15 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.65-\$1.70 carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercial, 90¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 40¢-45¢ f.o.b. Raymondville District. New York and Midwestern sacked Yellow Varieties 50¢-\$1 in the East. Louisiana Klondike straw-berries \$3-\$3.25 per 24-pint crate in consuming centers; auction sales \$2.45-\$2.57 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Hammond. Texas Round type cabbage \$1-\$1.35 per 1/2 lettuce crate in a few cities; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Florida and South Carolina Pointed and Round type 90¢-\$1.50 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.40-\$1.75; Baldwins 85¢-\$1.15 and Delicious \$1.25-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in 9 of the ten designated markets (Holiday in Savannah) declined 9 points from the previous close of ten markets to 11.46 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.30 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 11.52 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 11.43 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 15-15 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y. Americas, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXI, No. 25

Section 1

April 29, 1936

RIVERS AND HARBORS CONGRESS

A billion dollars of navigation and flood control projects, including the disputed Florida ship canal recently spurned by the Senate, were urged on the Federal Government yesterday by the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. At the same time the congress was indorsing the \$1,027,385,510 program, President Roosevelt at a press conference was enunciating a theory of state and municipal responsibility in flood control. The most essential part of flood control is the regulation of streams at headwaters, the President asserted. (Press.)

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

A vista of virtually unlimited possibilities for productive expansion of industry with reemployment of millions now idle was opened up to the members of a round-table session of business men yesterday by Dr. F. R. Weidlein, director of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research of Pittsburgh, who described the success of applied science in discovering new commercial products and wider uses for old ones. Before the group on unemployment in the convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, he heartened his audience by accounts of commercial progress made in recent years in a group of industries such as artificial silk, rayons, sugar, milk, textiles, automobiles, oil and petroleum, marble and plastics. (Press.)

R.R. FARES REDUCTION

Eastern railroads yesterday accepted "under protest" the Interstate Commerce Commission's order cutting passenger rates to 2 cents a mile, which will give the East the lowest uniform rate of rail transportation costs for this century. The eastern roads' protest, it was made known, is more than a gesture, for they intend to seek a judicial opinion on the validity of the commission's order. The new tariffs will be filed without delay and the reduced rates will become effective June 2 next. (A.P.)

SEARS ROEBUCK SALES PEAK

Sears, Roebuck & Company reported yesterday sales the third period totaled \$36,034,157, the largest third period business in the mail order company's history. The sales from March 27 to April 23 were \$4,598,879 greater than in the corresponding period last year, an increase of 14.6 percent. The previous record for the four weeks was in 1929, when the sales totaled \$31,951,000. (A.P.)

20-Year Soil Fertility Study "Prof. R. I. Throckmorton, head of the agronomy department, and F. L. Duley, formerly professor of soils, Kansas State College, have recently reported on 20 years of soil fertility investigation," says the Northwestern Miller (April 22). "These field experiments were started at the agronomy farm near Manhattan in 1909 and have been continued on the same general plan to date. Wheat grown continuously has been compared with wheat in a 16-year rotation of alfalfa four years, corn, wheat, wheat for 12 years. Another rotation included corn, cowpeas and wheat. The average yield of wheat grown continuously on the same land for 20 years, 1911-1930, was 15.3 bushels per acre, with no fertilizer. The plot receiving 2 1/2 tons of manure annually made an average yield of 21.9 bushels per acre. The plot which had complete fertilizer, of superphosphate, potassium sulfate and sodium nitrate, produced 20.8 bushels per acre... Contrary to the opinion of most farmers, there seems to be no correlation between the length of wheat heads and yield. The wheat following corn in the 16-year rotation and that from the continuous wheat series gave the lowest test weight on the untreated land. In general, phosphates seemed to have a tendency to give a slightly higher test weight, whereas nitrogen fertilizers and green manure have a tendency to decrease the test weight. The average test weight of wheat grown continuously on the untreated plots was 56.3 pounds..."

Civil Service Examinations The Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations: unassembled; federal agent for agricultural education, \$4,600; specialist in agricultural education (part-time and evening schools) \$3,800; Office of Education, Department of the Interior; applications to be on file by May 25---assembled; junior forester, junior range examiner; \$2,000; applications to be on file by May 18.

Germination Tests "Growers who count out all germinating seed of corn and soybeans as good live seed after three or four days in a germinator are likely to be disappointed in the field performance of such seed this year, according to Purdue University agronomists, who point out that much seed that looks as if it will grow satisfactorily after a few days tests, has been found to be too weak to grow vigorously if the test is continued for a week or longer," says Grain & Feed Journals (April 22). "Such weak seed planted in soil at the Purdue University Experiment Station greenhouses has made very poor growth, indicating that in most cases such weak seedlings will die before they reach maturity. It has been found that many samples of soybeans test below 80 percent in germination, and tests of 50 percent are not unusual..."

Cooperative Livestock "Last year Corn Belt livestock producers received \$6,500,000 for 3,668 carloads less of livestock handled by the Chicago Producers, compared with 1934," says the Illinois Agricultural Association Record (April). "Manager D. L. Swanson reported that the producers handled 13.85 percent of total receipts at Chicago compared with 12.9 in 1934. Volume handled by the cooperative declined only 19.41 percent, whereas total market receipts at the Union Stock Yards shrank 27.5 percent. Sharp reductions in the number of head handled resulted in practically all classes of livestock except sheep..."

Congress, The Senate agreed to S.Res. 265 directing the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish the Senate with certain information concerning producers. On the request of Senator La Follette, the vote by which S. 3646 to repeal "an act to provide for the transfer of powder and other explosive materials...to the Department of Agriculture for use in land clearing, drainage, road building and other agricultural purposes," passed the Senate April 24, was reconsidered and the bill restored to the calendar. Senator Pope addressed the Senate regarding H.R. 6772 to amend the grain futures act to prevent and remove obstructions and burdens upon interstate commerce in grains and other commodities by regulating transactions therein on commodity futures exchanges to limit or abolish short selling, to curb manipulation and for other purposes. Senator Dickinson addressed the Senate concerning the use of canned dog food as human food. The House received a communication from the President transmitting a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to make available to the Secretary of Agriculture the funds required to give effect to the provisions of "an act relating to compacts and agreements among states in which tobacco is produced..." approved April 25, 1936 (H. Doc. 477); referred Committee on Appropriations.

Land Bank Attracted by the all-time low interest rate of 4 per-
Financing cent on new federal land bank loans, 52,251 farmers borrowed \$238,308,000 from the federal land bank and land bank commissioner in the 9 months ending April 1. In his statement giving the total loans, Governor Myers of the Farm Credit Administration said the average land bank loan was \$4,235, and the low interest rate saves the borrower about \$93 a year compared with the average rate which farmers had been paying. The total saving is over \$3,000,000 annually. (FCA, No. 8-26.)

Control of "The turbulent waters of the Missouri River are being
Missouri River brought under control for navigation, backed by emergency funds, by U.S. Army engineers," says Laura Knickerbocker in the New York Times (April 26). "From the Fort Peck Dam on the arid northeastern plains of Montana to where the river joins the Mississippi just above St. Louis, construction actively proceeds. Snags and sandbars, the tricky bends and raging overflows which ^{made} the river a menace are being brought to taw. On the main stem, from the Missouri's confluence with the Mississippi up to Sioux City, Iowa, a distance of nearly 700 miles, all shifting banks are being curbed with stone revetments and plaited willow with the mattresses to insure a permanent navigation channel of seven to ten feet after the Fort Peck Dam is completed in 1939. This project one day will leave the river as neatly curbed as the Rhine or the Danube. Already a Federal barge line plies the stretch from St. Louis up to Kansas City weekly, connecting those midland cities of a great grain empire with all the ports of the world. There the improvement program is 98 percent complete..."

Chile's Exports A Santiago (Chile) cable to the New York Times says the heavy exportation of agricultural products to Europe from Chile, with consequent reduction of stocks and soaring prices, has moved the government to limit the volume of exports. Insufficient stocks remain for home consumption.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 28 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-10.25; cows good 6.00-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.20-10.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 12.00-12.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 109 5/8-112 5/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.* Minneap. 107 5/8-109 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 88³/₄-93³/₄; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 90³/₄-107³/₄; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 101¹/₂-103¹/₂; Chi. 104³/₄-108; St. Louis 107 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 107-109¹/₂ (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 83; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 48-49¹/₂; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 63¹/₂-65³/₄; St. Louis 66; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 62-64¹/₂; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 23 5/8-25 1/8; K.C. 25¹/₂-27¹/₂; Chi. 26¹/₄-28¹/₂; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 75-77; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 60-69; No. 2, Minneap. 34-35; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 168-174.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes brought \$4-\$5.35 per double-head barrel in the East; \$4.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas Bliss Triumphs \$1.65-\$1.85 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.40-\$2.65 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$2.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.67¹/₂-\$1.75 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.50-\$1.55 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercial, 90¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 40¢-45¢ f.o.b. Raymondville District. New York and Midwestern Yellow Varieties 50¢-\$1 in consuming centers. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$2.75-\$3.25 per 24-pint crate in consuming centers; auction sales \$2.02¹/₂-\$2.22¹/₂ f.o.b. Hammond. Texas Round type cabbage \$1-\$1.35 per 1/2 lettuce crate in the Middle West; 65¢-75¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. South Carolina pointed type 93¢-\$1.12¹/₂ per 1¹/₂-bushel hamper in a few cities. New York, U.S. #1, 2¹/₂ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.35-\$1.60; Baldwins 90¢-\$1.15 and Delicious \$1.25-\$1.35 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 3 points from the previous close of 9 markets to 11.43 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.30 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.49 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 11.39 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 29¹/₄ cents; 91 Score, 29 cents; 90 Score, 28³/₄ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 15-15¹/₄ cents; Y.Americas, 15¹/₂ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-24¹/₂ cents; Standards, 22¹/₂ cents; Firsts, 21¹/₂ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXI, No. 26

Section 1

April 30, 1936

BANKING POLICY

The economic policy commission of the American Bankers Association reported yesterday that interest rates may be expected to continue at low levels, unless excess reserves are reduced or prices rise sharply. The reports said federal action to reduce reserves or a general price rise "far above present levels and above those that prevailed in the years before the depression" would be necessary to raise interest rates. (A.P.)

NUTRITION REPORT

No widespread under nutrition that is likely to affect the general health of the American people has developed as a result of the depression, Dr. James S. McLester, president of the American Medical Association, said yesterday, reporting results of a questionnaire. The findings, he said, indicated that economic misfortune was the mother of a more enlightened and practical viewpoint toward survival. Unemployed persons and school children, two groups that received special attention in the study, have, on the average, improved in health. (New York Times.)

U.S.-FRENCH TRADE PACT

The negotiation of a reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and France is nearing completion and the pact may be signed next Monday. It is understood that French luxuries, such as cosmetics and laces, and American industrial and agricultural products, are affected. (New York Times.)

FARM SALES

Reflecting the steadily increasing demand for farm real estate, the 12 federal land banks sold 60 percent more farms during the first quarter of 1936 than in the corresponding period of 1935. Figures released by the Farm Credit Administration yesterday showed 3,037 farm properties sold by the 12 banks in January, February and March, compared to 1,919 in the first quarter of last year. (Press.)

N. Y. FARMS

The farm population of New York State was 784,483 on January 1, representing an increase of 81,514 since 1930, according to a special report issued yesterday by the Bureau of the Census. (New York Times.)

Tobacco Compact Act President Roosevelt has signed the Kerr act authorizing tobacco-growing states to enter into compacts for control of tobacco production. Under the new law, each state would adopt virtually identical regulatory legislation, similar to a control statute already enacted by the Virginia legislature. The program would not become effective unless all cooperating states acted. The measure authorizes compacts for flue-cured, burley and dark fire cured tobaccos grown in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. These states may enter into a compact to control these types without any further action by Congress. In the event a cig-leaf compact is negotiated, a quota would be placed upon imports of that type from Puerto Rico. The basis of the Puerto Rico quota would be three best crop years during the last ten. (A.P.)

South African Tariffs "Protectionists in South Africa, who have been carrying on a campaign in favor of higher duties on foreign--chiefly American and Japanese--goods, received a setback with the publication of the Customs Tariff Commission's report of Parliament," says George Hallatt in Cape Town correspondence to the New York Times. "The commission opposes any further increase in the existing customs tariff on the ground that an increase would induce reprisals from countries affected. The report adds that protected industries have, by increasing the level of costs in South Africa, impinged on economic non-protected industries and reduced both the income derived from them and their capacity for giving employment...The report expresses the opinion that the conditions of South Africa make it imperative for the country to conduct its economic life in such a way as to maintain it in equilibrium with world economy..."

Resurrected Soil Bacteria Microscopic dots of life have been aroused from a 249-year sleep to the normal activity they abandoned in 1687, Dr. Ira B. Bartle reports in a San Luis Obispo (California) report by the Associated Press. Dr. Bartle, who has spent years studying spores and fungi, said he resurrected soil bacteria colonies which went into suspended animation two and a half centuries ago when they were sealed in the adobe walls of the Tumacacori Mission near Nogales, Arizona. From the 4-foot adobe wall on a belfry staircase of the mission he took a core of the inner brick and brought the brick to his laboratory in sealed, sterilized tubes, and succeeded in bringing the bacteria out of their lethargy. "The samples obtained...showed 94 colonies," his report said. "In 48 hours there were 131 colonies. These colonies under the microscope showed soil bacteria and spores. No fungi have been found as yet. The life cycle of the predominant spore is about 96 hours."

Conn. Soils Connecticut folks seem to be staging a revival of interest in the composition of soil. Last year approximately 4,500 soil samples were analyzed by the state experiment station, an increase of 50 percent in the number submitted during 1934. (New England Homestead.)

Congress, The Senate passed S. 2883 to provide for the further
April 28 development of vocational education in the several states
 and territories. The Senate began debate on S. 3154 making
it unlawful for any person engaged in commerce to discriminate in price
or terms of sale between purchasers of commodities of like grade and qual-
ity, to prohibit the payment of brokerage or commission under certain con-
ditions, to suppress pseudo advertising allowances, to provide a presump-
tive measure of damages in certain cases, and to protect the independent
merchant, the public whom he serves and the manufacturer from whom he
buys, from exploitation by unfair competitors. Senator Barbour addressed
the Senate regarding the activities of the Resettlement Administration.
The House Committee on Rules submitted H.Res. 460 creating a select com-
mittee to investigate executive agencies of the government with a view to
coordination, which was printed in the Record.

Soil Sterilization Nature (London; April 11) reports that "a third and
by Steam enlarged edition of Bulletin No. 22, 'Practical Soil
 Sterilization', has been issued by the Ministry of Ag-
riculture...The process of sterilizing soil by steam is now widely prac-
tised, and the recent development of a new device, the 'Hoddasdon' pipe
system, which overcomes many of the disadvantages of the older methods,
called for a revised issue of the bulletin. The new system is composed
of pipes laid in position separately and joined prior to turning on the
steam, thus enabling a more efficient distribution of the heat than was
possible with the tray, grid or spike methods, where small areas tended
to remain untouched. In addition, the cost, namely, 160 pounds per acre,
compares favorably with other methods and the labor is less arduous, so
that from all points of view the new system can be recommended..."

Tung Oil Industrial consumption of tung oil in the United States
Consumption has increased approximately 70 percent during the past four
 years, bringing the total for 1935 to about 127,600,000
pounds, according to the Commerce Department's Chemical Division. This
compares with an estimated consumption of 121,500,000 pounds in 1934, 105,-
000,000 in 1933 and 75,000,000 pounds during 1932. Many new uses have
been found for tung oil. Considerable quantities are now being used in
the manufacture of insulation materials for the electrical and wallboard
industries; in waterproofing compounds; automobile brake linings; for water-
proofing paper and cloth bags, etc.

Vitamin D for Doses of vitamin D may be a means of preventing death
Trichinosis and providing relief in trichinosis, if further experiments
 by Drs. F. D. Barker and W. W. Wantland, Northwestern Uni-
versity zoologists, prove successful, says Science Service. The body in-
closes these parasitic worm larvae with a coating of calcium as a protec-
tive measure. Vitamin D, in the form of irradiated ergosterol, definitely
hastens the calcification of the trichina cysts in the muscle fibers during
the critical state of trichinosis in rabbits, Dr. Wantland found. He is
now trying to accomplish the same results with the use of the vitamin in
higher animals and eventually in man. The zoologists have brought about
calcification of cysts containing the parasitic larvae in 5 to 6 weeks.
They are trying to determine whether the calcified cysts in the muscle
fibers have any deleterious effect on higher animals.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 29 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs. good and choice 8.00-10.00; cows good 6.00-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs. good and choice 7.50-8.75; vealers good and choice 8.25-9.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs. good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice 10.25-10.55; 200-250 lbs. good and choice 10.20-10.55; 250-350 lbs. good and choice 9.60-10.30; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs. good and choice 9.25-10.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs. down 12.00-12.85.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 109 1/8-112 1/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.* Minneap. 107 1/8-109 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 88 3/4-93 3/4; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 90 3/4-107 3/4; No. 2 Hard Winter* K. C. 100-103; Chi. 104-108; St. Louis 105 1/2 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 105 1/2 (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 83; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 47 5/8-49 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 63 3/4-66; St. Louis 66 1/2-67; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 62 1/4-65 1/4; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 23 1/4-24 3/4; K.C. 25 1/4-27 1/4; Chi. 25 1/4-28 1/2; St. Louis 27; No. 1 malt-ing barley, Minneap. 74-76; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 58-67; No. 2, Minneap. 34-35; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 167 1/2-173 1/2.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$4-\$5.75 per double-head barrel in eastern cities; \$4.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.50-\$2.65 per 100 pounds in the East; \$2.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.60-\$1.65 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.50-\$1.55 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercials, 90¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in city markets; 40¢-50¢ f.o.b. Raymondville District. New York and Midwestern Yellow Varieties 50¢-\$1 in a few cities. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$2.50-\$3.25 per 24-pint crate in consuming centers; auction sales \$1.90-\$2.10 f.o.b. Hammond. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage 90¢-\$1.35 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in the East. Texas Round type 65¢-\$1.15 per 1/2 lettuce crate in city markets; 65¢-75¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York U. S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.35-\$1.60; Delicious \$1.25-\$1.37 1/2 and Baldwins 85¢-\$1.15 per bushel basket in New York with f.o.b. sales of Baldwins 85¢ at Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 7 points from the previous close to 11.36 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.26 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 11.45 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 11.35 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 28 1/4 cents; 91 Score, 28 cents; 90 Score, 27 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 15-15 1/4 cents; Y. Americas, 15 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-24 1/2 cents; Standards, 22 1/4-22 1/2 cents; Firsts, 21 1/2 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXL, No. 27

Section 1

May 1, 1936

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, which applauded Secretary of State Hull's address, approved the reciprocal trade agreements in two resolutions, one on agriculture and one on foreign trade, with some qualifications. In the agriculture resolution the chamber members agreed that it "appears most timely that committees of the agricultural and foreign trade departments of the chamber should collaborate in arriving at joint recommendations of policy which would at once protect our agriculture in the home markets, which it has long occupied, and permit the continued use of reciprocal trade agreements based upon removal of restrictions which are arbitrary and do not serve a true economic purpose." The resolution, however, recommended a "complete investigation of the effects of trade agreements in generalizing concessions to other countries and steps taken at once to put an end to effects of this kind prejudicial to agriculture or any other field of enterprise." (Washington Post.)

FRAZIER-LEMKE MORTGAGE BILL

House consideration of the \$3,000,000,000 Frazier-Lemke bill for farm mortgage refinancing was made certain yesterday when signatures to a petition to discharge the rules committee reached the required total of 218. Representative Lemke of North Dakota, co-author of the bill, predicted that his inflationary measure would pass the House, "two to one". (Press.)

BILL ON PRICE DISCRIMINATION

A bill intended to bar the award or acceptance of price discrimination was passed yesterday by the Senate and sent to the House, where similar legislation is pending. The Senate bill, as passed, would prohibit price discriminations between purchasers of commodities of like grade and quality; ban fake promotional allowances, brokerage fees and commissions; and give the Federal Trade Commission's authority to limit quantity discounts in certain instances. (A.P.)

ZEPHYR TRAINS

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad plans to put into service four more Zephyr trains, says an Associated Press report. The road applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission to buy two streamlined, stainless steel 6-car trains and two similar 10-car trains, costing a total of \$3,374,000.

Dual Purpose "A sugar company at Fremont, Ohio, has announced that
Plants it will again produce alfalfa meal in 1936, this time with
 doubled production," says an editorial in the Ohio Farmer
(April 25). "The company will contract for 1,500 acres of first cutting
and 3,500 acres each of the second and third cuttings. This work is done
when the plant is not running on beet processing and affords an ideal combination from an economy standpoint and at the same time enlarges the market for the output of neighboring farmers. A similar combination of items is that of sugar making and soybean crushing at Decatur, Indiana; feed manufacturing and soybean crushing at several points; and combination of several canning crops at a good many places. Such things are a benefit to agriculture and a definite trend in the decentralization of industries dependent upon agriculture for their raw materials."

Termite Nature (London, April 11), in a review of "Our Enemy
Book the Termite" by T. E. Snyder, Bureau of Entomology and Plant
 Quarantine, says: "...Dr. Snyder's book is an authoritative
introduction to the complexities of termite economy. The subjects of
castes, reproduction, colony founding, growth, food,inquilines and other
phenomena all come in for treatment. The biological aspect of termite
life is followed by chapters dealing with the relationship of these insects to man. The damage they bring about to buildings, crops and other property is well known, but relatively few people understand the ecological principles underlying effective control. Dr. Snyder has much to say on this subject; he is an advocate of the adoption of proper codes for building construction as a means for prevention and explains the procedure to be adopted. The numerous clear illustrations, mostly taken from the author's published papers, add to the value of the book. While it is to be commended to the biologist, its clarity of style, and the addition of a glossary of unfamiliar terms, renders it easily understandable by the layman. (A.D.I.)"

Reclamation In May the opening of two federal reclamation projects
Homesteads in Oregon to homesteading will in a small way revive an aspect of the old frontier. The two projects in Oregon include 134 public land farm units. The Vale project contains a total of 1,021 irrigable acres, large enough for 27 farms, and the Mitchell Butte division of the Owyhee project will offer 107 farm units, with 6,239 acres. With completion of features now under construction, an expanse of approximately 290,000 acres of new land will be irrigated by the Bureau of Reclamation in the course of the next decade and opened to settlement. This land is scattered through six of the arid and semi-arid states of the Far West. (New York Times.)

Huminal A new fertilizer known as "huminal" and consisting of
 prepared peat moss to which chemical elements have been
added in such fashion that they cannot be washed away by heavy rains is now being marketed in Germany, says a report to the Commerce Department. Huminal is also manufactured in tablet form, and according to the maker contains, in addition to active organic substances, various nourishing elements essential to successful fertilization of potted plants.

Congress, The Senate received a letter from the Secretary of
 Apr. 29 Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to Senate Res. No.
 289 (submitted by Senator Norris and agreed to April 24,
 1936) a report relative to the range problem of the western United States
 (S.Doc. 199) which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and For-
 estry. By a vote of 267 to 93, the House passed H.R. 12395 to provide
 revenue, equalize taxation and for other purposes. By a vote of 269 to
 44, the House agreed to H.Res. 460 creating a select committee to in-
 vestigate executive agencies of the government with a view to coordination.

Investments "A generation or so back, whenever a farmer accumu-
 in Living lated money, he usually bought more land," says an edi-
 torial in Country Home (May). "That still is a creditable
 policy. But modern farmers, we learn in talking with them around the
 country, are giving more thought to other types of investment. Travel
 is no longer regarded as an extravagance, but as an investment in better-
 rounded living. A house equipped with all the comforts and conveniences
 is coming to be considered as a most sensible investment. Time and money
 required for community activities are thought well spent. Time-saving
 farm equipment has become almost as necessary as land itself. It would
 appear that farmers are more disposed to invest in themselves and in
 their families."

Community "With the depression and drought of the past few
 Livestock years, community livestock auctions have become popular
 Auctions in the Middle West," says Harry J. Boyts, livestock com-
 missioner, Sioux City, Iowa, in Country Gentleman (May).
 "There are 250 of these sales centers in Iowa and about the same propor-
 tion in surrounding states. During the dry years from 1932 to 1934, South
 Dakota and Missouri had a great excess of feeder pigs and many were moved
 into Iowa...The community auctions came as a means of furnishing a cash
 market close at home and they have been well attended...These numerous
 auctions have greatly added to the traffic in livestock and many of them
 have aided in the spread of contagious animal diseases. Sheep scab, cat-
 tle abortion, hog cholera and enteritis have developed on a great many
 more farms because of the increased traffic in uninspected livestock and
 have become really serious in some communities. If sales operators and
 farmers want to continue community livestock auctions, it will be neces-
 sary to adopt efficient official inspection comparable with that of the
 Bureau of Animal Industry at the great public livestock markets of the
 country."

Japanese Japan's pyrethrum output was especially heavy last
 Pyrethrum year, reaching 24,400,000 pounds, according to reports to
 the Chemical Division, Department of Commerce. Fifteen
 million pounds came from mainland districts and the balance from the
 island of Hokkaido, reports from Kobe state. Early in February it was
 reported that the Hokkaido acreage would remain about the same during
 the current year, but that the area turned over to flowers on the main-
 land would be substantially increased. Japan is the chief source for
 this important insecticide material and the United States is the out-
 standing market, taking around 95 percent of the 17,000,000 pounds ex-
 ported from Japan in 1935.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 30 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.00-10.00; cows good 6.00-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75; vealers good and choice 8.25-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.30; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.50-12.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $110\frac{3}{4}$ - $113\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $108\frac{3}{4}$ - $110\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $93\frac{1}{2}$ - $98\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Durum,Duluth, $95\frac{1}{2}$ - $111\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 100- $102\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $104\frac{1}{2}$ - $108\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis $105\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $106\frac{1}{2}$ -107; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 84; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $47\frac{1}{2}$ -49; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $64\frac{1}{2}$ -65; St. Louis $66\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 Chi. $62\frac{1}{2}$ - $65\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 64-65; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 23- $24\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. $24\frac{1}{2}$ - $26\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $25\frac{1}{2}$ - $27\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis $26\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 71-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 56-65; No. 2, Minneap. 33-34; No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. $167\frac{1}{2}$ - $174\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$4.00-\$5.75 per double-head barrels in the East; \$4.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.40-\$2.65 per 100 pounds in the East. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.70 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.45 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercials 90¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 40¢-45¢ f.o.b. Raymondville Section. New York and Michigan Yellow Varieties 75¢-90¢ in New York. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$2.50-3.00 per 24-pint crate in consuming centers; auction sales \$1.95-\$2.12½ f.o.b. Hammond. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage 93¢-\$1.15 per 1½-bushel hamper in the East. Texas Round type \$1.10-\$1.35 per 1/2 lettuce crate in city markets; 65¢-75¢ f.o.b. Brownsville. New York U.S. #1, 2½ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.50; Baldwins \$1.00-\$1.15 Delicious \$1.25-\$1.35 and Rome \$1.00 per bushel basket in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton remained unchanged from the previous close at 11.36 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.26 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 11.45 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.36 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 28 cents; 91 Score, $27\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $27\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were; S.Daisies, 15- $15\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, $15\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $23\frac{1}{2}$ - $24\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 22- $22\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Prepared by BAE.

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXI, No. 28

Section 1

May 2, 1936

CANADIAN TRADE CONCESSIONS

"The first budget of the new Canadian Government, presented yesterday by Finance Minister Dunning, added several important concessions to those already given to American exporters by the recent Canadian-American trade treaty," says John S. MacCormac in an Ottawa report by the New York Times. "It also imposed, chiefly by countervailing duties, new imposts which will nullify in a few respects the advantages of that treaty to the United States. The concessions are designed to benefit the Canadian consumer rather than the United States exporter, but they apply to such important commodities as gasoline, agricultural implements, printing and automotive machinery and cotton and rayon clothing..."

NEW COSMIC FORCE IN ATOM

"Discovery of the existence within the hearts of atoms of a hitherto unknown cosmic force 40 times greater than electricity, in fact the very force which holds the universe together and without which it would evaporate into a cloud of hydrogen gas, was reported yesterday before the American Physical Society by physicists of the Carnegie Institution of Washington," says William L. Laurence in the New York Times. "In discovering the new cosmic force, which had been predicted before on purely theoretical grounds but never proved experimentally until now, the Carnegie scientists played a game of billiards in which the balls were protons, fundamental units of matter which carry a positive charge..."

CCC ENROLLMENT EXTENDED

Extension until May 15 of the date for enrollment in the Civilian Conservation Corps to meet a "real shortage" in camp personnel was announced yesterday by Robert Fechner, director, after a conference with President Roosevelt. He said CCC youths were getting other jobs at the rate of 12,000 a month and enrollments to date had been insufficient to replace them. Fechner said the shortage in enrollments existed in all nine corps areas, but that it was the greatest in the third area, comprising Pennsylvania, Maryland and the District of Columbia. (A.P.)

U.S.-FRENCH TRADE PACT

The negotiation of a reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and France was said yesterday by Secretary of State Hull to be in the final stage, when he received a delegation of the Foreign Correspondents Association of New York. The agreement is expected to be signed next week. (Press.)

Alfalfa and Timothy "A few years ago hardly a good word could be heard about timothy," says an editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer (April 25). "Yet farmers continued to grow it, whether from experience or stubbornness. Then experiment stations reported that timothy cut early made highly nutritious hay. And now it has advanced in general esteem until it is being sown with alfalfa and this practice recommended by authorities. J.B.R. Dickey, Pennsylvania Agricultural College, states that timothy helps prevent heaving of alfalfa roots, while the presence of the alfalfa promotes early cutting of timothy. The combination has possibilities which will appeal to many farmers."

Nitrogen Transformations "In his presidential address to the United Provinces Academy of Sciences, India, in December 1935, Prof. N.R. Dhar gave a general account of the work carried out by himself and his collaborators on nitrogen transformations in the soil," says Nature (London, April 11). "Professor Dhar leads the school of thought which believes that nitrification in soils and nitrogen fixation from the atmosphere are, especially in the tropics, photochemical at least as much as bacterial actions...The practical facts of Professor Dhar's researches are that Indian soils are generally deficient in nitrogen, that more than half a million tons of molasses from the sugar industry are annually wasted in India, and that the application of molasses to the soil can double and may treble the soil nitrogen content, with a consequent large increase in crop yield...If Professor Dhar can substantiate his claims, he may effect a revolution in agriculture in India, where the supply of the ordinary organic manures is far below the demand..."

"Precision" Farming "...Nowadays machine work that considers adjustments of one-thousandth of an inch is common," says an editorial in Country Home (May). "Precision is an indispensable factor in most kinds of manufacturing. Agriculture, too, becomes more and more a precision industry. The dairyman no longer tosses a forkful of hay and a scoop of grain before his cows--not if he is a money maker. He feeds precisely and as precisely calculates the results. The poultryman with the big income uses precise measures in breeding, hatching, brooding, feeding and sanitation. He has to. We are more precise in the application of fertilizers. We use precision methods in seed treatments. The muscular effort in farming grows easier. But the thinking in farming--in profitable farming--grows harder."

Apple Pollination Bouquets "Grafting pollinator varieties on limbs of poor pollenizers here and there in his 1,500-tree apple orchard in the mountains of upper South Carolina has given Dr. W. R. Craig excellent results in heavier settings of fruit," reports A. B. Bryan, agricultural editor, Clemson College, in Country Gentleman (May). "A strong believer in bees and bouquets for this purpose, he has one stand of bees for each acre of trees. This practice of growing bouquets of pollinators has led Dr. Craig to a unique practice of placing temporary apple blossom bouquets in vases of water under trees to induce a heavier set of fruit. In this connection Dr. Craig 'invented' a vase of these bouquets by plugging one end of terra-cotta drain pipe with cement, setting

this in a hole to a depth nearly the length of the pipe, filling with water, and placing the bouquet of pollinator flowers in this, there to remain for a season and do its job of setting fruit. It is interesting and striking to note the heavy set of fruit on trees where the bouquets have been placed and on nearby trees. Illustrating the effects of these bouquets, three 12-year-old trees thus treated in 1935 bore 8, 10 and 12 bushels compared with only 2 bushels each theretofore."

Congress, The Senate ratified Executive A (74th Cong. 2d sess.)
 Apr. 30 a convention between the United States of America and the
 United Mexican States for the protection of migratory birds
 and game mammals, signed at Mexico City, February 7, 1936. The Committee
 on Post Offices and Post Roads reported out with amendments H.R. 11687
 to amend the federal aid highway act, approved July 11, 1916, as amended
 and supplemented, and for other purposes (S.Rept. 1976). Senator Capper
 had printed in the Record a letter to him from the Secretary of Agriculture
 regarding margins between prices paid farmers for live hogs and prices
 paid by consumers for the finished pork products. The Senate made S. 3744
 to amend the act creating the Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers
 and duties and for other purposes, the unfinished business of the Senate.

Farmers' "As pioneers in a new field, farmers of Craven County,
 Forum North Carolina, during the past two years have conducted
 study clubs for group discussions of world affairs," says
 G. S. Carraway, in Southern Agriculturist (May). "In 1935 the county was
 selected for an adult farmer organization to sponsor this discussion method
 of study under federal supervision...Under the direction of District
 Agent E. W. Gaither and County Agent H. A. Patten, the following live topics
 were informally debated: 'What kind of foreign trade policies do farmers
 want?'; 'Is it to the interest of the nation to have more or fewer
 people living on the land?'; 'What share of the national income should farmers
 have?'; 'Should farm production be controlled as a long-time policy?';
 'What kind of land policy should the nation have?'; 'What kind of rural
 life can we look forward to in the United States?'; and 'What are the principles
 of a good tax system?'...Interest became so deep, the discussions
 so lively and the attendance so large--twice the recommended 25--that the
 1936 series was planned on a community basis...There were 47 different sessions
 in the 17 communities, with total attendance of 983..."

Auto Engines Yankee ingenuity is aiding fruit growers in Massachusetts
 Run Spray Rigs sets to provide at low cost efficient power plants for their
 spray rigs. They simply attach old automobile engines to
 the spray pumps, says G. O. Olsson, extension editor, Massachusetts Agricultural
 editor, Massachusetts Agricultural College. M. G. Strand of South
 Sudbury sawed through the frame of an old car just back of the dash. A
 suitable sprocket for a roller chain was fitted to the drive shaft, and an
 opening was made in the gear box by sawing a section from the sides. The
 entire assembly--radiator, engine and frame--was set on and bolted to the
 chassis of the old sprayer. The cost of making the conversion, allowing a
 liberal discount for the discarded engine and a reasonable price for labor,
 was \$35...The self-starting systems have been retained on the rigs...They
 represent from \$100 to \$200 saving. (American Hortigraphs, May-June.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXL, No. 29

Section 1

May 4, 1936

WORLD COTTON CONSUMPTION

World consumption of all growths of cotton continues to run at a record high rate for this time of the year, says a New York press report. It is estimated world all-cotton consumption during March was 2,356,000 bales, compared with 2,343,000 in February and 2,193,000 in March last year. Consumption during the eight months of the season to the end of March totaled approximately 18,074,000 bales, compared with 17,167,000 in the same period last season.

GUATEMALA TRADE PACT

Mutual tariff concessions, ranging from outright duty reductions to pledges to maintain present rates, are provided in the reciprocal trade agreement signed by the United States and Guatemala on April 24 and made public yesterday. In return for continuance on the American free list of Guatemalan coffee, bananas, cabinet woods and raw deerskins, the United States was granted tariff reductions up to 50 percent on certain exports to Guatemala and that country's agreement to "bind" duties on others at their present level. Cuts in the Guatemalan tariff were made on certain types of tinned and raw fish, dried and powdered milk and cream, fresh, refrigerated and salted meat, cereals, cottonseed oil, varnishes, automobile tires, office furniture appliances and radios and telegraphic equipment. Guatemala also agreed not to increase prevailing duties on 52 American products, including wheat and wheat flour, fresh, canned and dried fruits and vegetables, textiles, upper leathers and leaf tobacco. (A.P.)

SOIL EROSION DEMONSTRATION

Climaxing nine months of effort on the part of the county agent, the chamber of commerce and the farmers of Albemarle, Virginia, a soil-erosion demonstration area has been approved for the Ivy River watershed by the Secretary of Agriculture, it was announced yesterday by Lyman Carrier, state coordinator of the Soil Conservation Service. (Washington Post.)

PARAGUAYAN LAND PLAN

A project for the distribution of 4,000,000 acres of land among Paraguayan peasants was approved Saturday by President Rafael Franco of Paraguay, said dispatches from Asuncion. The law, drawn by the Paraguayan Minister of Agriculture, Eernadino Caballero, provides that idle land necessary for the program will be expropriated from holders of great tracts of undeveloped property.

Chemistry of "One by one the physiologically important natural constituents of plant and animal material are yielding their chemical identities to the exhaustive researches of the organic chemist," says an editorial in the Journal of the American Medical Association (April 25). "...Three laboratories--Evans and his collaborators at the University of California, Olcott and Mattill at the University of Iowa and Drummond and his group at University College, London--have expended considerable effort to concentrate, isolate and identify vitamin E. The goal appears to be near at hand. In a recent communication (J. Biol. Chem. 113:319 (Feb.) 1936) the California group reports the successful isolation from wheat germ oil of an alcohol having the properties of vitamin E. The material was obtained as an oil and it exhibited sporadic vitamin E activity in doses of 1 mg. A single dose of 3 mg. permitted the regular production of normal litters under nutritive conditions not ordinarily favoring normal gestation. The investigators propose for this alcohol the name 'a-tocopherol', from the roots 'tokos' meaning childbirth, 'phero' to bear and the ending 'ol' indicating an alcohol. Two crystalline derivatives of this physiologically active oil were prepared, and the elemental analyses of these compounds indicate an empirical formula of $C_{29}H_{50}O_2$ for the vitamin itself. Two additional alcohols were also obtained as oils from the wheat germ concentrate, each of which proved to be isomeric with a-tocopherol. One was physiologically inactive, the other appears to have some vitamin E potency. The isolation of the vitamin itself in crystalline form and establishment of its chemical configuration should give some interesting insight to its role in the organism and to the mechanism of its activity."

Housing "It appears that another western university is about
Research to launch a program of research into the problem of developing a house for the average man," says Today (May 2).
"The more research, the better. Purdue is doing good work, but there is room for as many universities as care to take up a problem that is of the first importance to both sociology and economics. Perhaps nobody will develop the perfect cheap house, or perhaps several types will be developed, each one perfect in its proper place. In any event, the endless possible combinations of new methods and materials have now given us enough to keep the laboratories busy for a generation."

Strawberry "A few years ago J. M. Thompson, an observant farmer
Clover near Ft. Collins, Colorado, found a curious new plant on his land," says Country Home (May). "It resembled white clover, except that leaves and stems were larger; it had runners like a strawberry plant; most important, it was growing in boggy, alkali land, barren of other vegetation and also on land too dry for other plants. Mr. Thompson showed his discovery to the county agent, who didn't know what it was either. Mr. Thompson fenced off the land and in 1935 harvested 400 pounds of seed which he sold for \$1.50 a pound. Meanwhile agronomists had identified the plant as strawberry clover, an immigrant from Australia. Cattle and other stock relish it, but its best value is its ability to resist drought and alkali salts up to 3.7 percent. The plant has since been found growing in several other parts of the West..."

India Ends

Ottawa

Agreement

"The Indian Legislative Assembly, by 70 to 65 votes, had demanded that notice be given to terminate the Ottawa agreement with Great Britain," says an editorial in the New Statesman and Nation (London, April 4). "As the government of India had announced in advance that it would accept the decision, this presumably means that notice will be given. The Congress Party did not move, but supported, the resolution, which was passed principally by its influence. The declared aim of the Indian policy is to free India's hands for trade negotiations with other countries. The Indian Congress leaders and their allies complain that nearly all India's imports are included in the list of goods for which the country is compelled to grant preferential treatment to British goods, and that this prevents India from negotiating favourable commercial agreements elsewhere. Actually, in 1934, India received over 40 percent of her imports from Great Britain, which took 32 1/2 percent of her exports. India's next best customer was Japan, which took 14 1/2 percent; and India got 15 1/2 percent of her imports from Japan. America, Germany and Italy came next in order among India's customers. The European and some Indian members of the assembly argued that India had much more to lose than to gain by ending the Ottawa agreement; but a mixture of economic and nationalistic considerations carried the day. Presumably there will now be negotiations for a new agreement. But India wants mainly, not mere concessions from Great Britain, but a freer hand to negotiate elsewhere."

Flood

Articles

The May Survey Graphic says that the first five articles in that issue "are chapters in the story of swollen rivers of water and creeping glaciers of hard times that in their contrasting ways have visited most sections of the United States in recent years...Victor Weybright, managing editor, looks at the Runaway Rivers...Morris L. Cooke, director of the Rural Electrification Administration, who has actively cooperated with the Soil Conservation Service... gives us a glimpse at upstream flood control...Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the TVA...explains how and why downstream flood control is economically feasible in our thickly settled river valleys...Harlow S. Person, managing director of the Taylor Society and one of the authors of the notable Little Waters report, gives us a glimpse of a Little Valley...The fifth article was written by Paul Kellogg, editor, Not Floods But Glaciers..."

World Power

Conference

Meeting in this country for the first time, the Third World Power Conference will convene in Washington (D.C.) on September 7. The conference will extend through the week and is expected to be the greatest exposition of water resource problems ever held in the United States. It will bring to Washington several hundred eminent authorities from all the important countries of the world. Although the central theme of the conference will be national power economy, the meeting will differ from those previously held in that it will devote its discussions to the more fundamental and important relations of power resources, their development and use, to the social and economic interests of the nation. Heretofore the conference has devoted itself largely to the technical side of power development but the Washington meeting will deal with the question of national power economy in its broader application to social and economic welfare. (American Forests, May.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 1 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.00-10.00; cows good 6.00-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75; vealers good and choice 8.25-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.30; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.50-12.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 110 1/8-113 1/8; No.2 D.No. Apr.* Minneap. 103 1/8-110 1/8; No.2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 89 3/4-94 3/4; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 89 3/4-107 3/4; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 99 1/2-102 1/4; Chi. 104 1/2-108; St. Louis 104 1/2 (Mon); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 105 1/2; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 83; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 47 3/8-48 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 64 1/4-66 1/4; St. Louis 67-67 1/2; No. 3 yellow Chi. 63 1/2-65 1/4; St. Louis 65-65 1/2; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 23 5/8-25 1/8; K.C. 25-27 1/2; Chi. 25 3/4-28; St. Louis 26 3/4-27 1/2; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 71-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 56-64; No. 2, Minneap. 33-34; No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 168-175.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$4-\$6 per double-head barrel in the East; \$4.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.25-\$2.65 per 100 pounds in the East. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.40-1.50 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S.Commercials 90¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 40¢ f.o.b. Raymondville Section. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$2.50-\$3.15 per 24-pint crate in consuming centers; auction sales \$1.65-\$1.92 1/2 f.o.b. Hammond. North Carolina various varieties \$5-\$5.25 per 32-quart crate in Philadelphia; \$4-\$4.50 f.o.b. Chadbourne. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage 90¢-\$1.35 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in city markets. Texas Round type \$1-\$1.25 per 1/2 lettuce crate in consuming centers; 60¢-75¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York, U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.50; Baldwins 75¢-\$1 and Delicious \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York; f.o.b. sales of Baldwins 90¢ in Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 4 points from the previous close to 11.40 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.37 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 11.51 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 11.42 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 27 3/4 cents; 91 Score, 27 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 27 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 15-15 1/4 cents; Y. Americas, 15 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-24 1/2 cents; Standards, 22 1/4-22 1/2 cents; Firsts, 21 1/4-21 1/2 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXI, No. 30

Section 1

May 5, 1936

FEDERAL TRADE ACT AMENDMENTS

Without a dissenting vote, the Senate yesterday passed the Wheeler bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to provide control over "unfair or deceptive acts and practices in commerce." The commission already has authority over "unfair methods of competition." The measure was sent to the House. Mr. Wheeler said that the bill embodied recommendations of the commission based on twenty years of enforcement of the existing statute. He said that the bill sought to aid the commission in carrying out its existing powers. (New York Times.)

DUST BOWL WEATHER

Cheered by spring rains, heavy enough in spots to flood dust fields, farmers in sections of the Kansas and Oklahoma dustlands got a start yesterday on their spring planting, delayed by dry weather and intermittent duststorms, says a Dodge City, Kansas, report by the Associated Press. The rains centered in eastern sections of the dust bowl, missing southeastern Colorado and the Texas Panhandle. Rain ended an all-day duststorm at Hugoton, in extreme southwestern Kansas.

FOREIGN TRADE AIDS EMPLOYMENT

In normal times United States foreign trade is responsible for the employment of about 3,000,000 workers, says a Boston press report. The drop in foreign trade during the depression years was one large cause of unemployment. Last year exports exceeded the low of 1932 by 41 percent, while exports in the first quarter of this year went ahead of the same 1935 months by 10 percent.

N.Y. MILK CONTROL LAW

New York State's milk control law was attacked as opening the way to "price chiseling" and staunchly defended as a "safeguard" for consumers and producers at a hearing held yesterday to consider proposed changes in the milk price structure, says an Albany report to the Associated Press. Peter G. Ten Eyck, Commissioner of Ag., he preferred to maintain milk price regulation on a state-wide basis and not permit exceptions for any one locality.

HEAVY INDUSTRIES

The heavy industries, which suffered the most during the depression, showed the most decisive gains in the first quarter of this year compared with the 1935 quarter, according to the monthly letter of the National City Bank. (Press.)

Life in the Dust Bowl Caroline A. Henderson, writing "Letters from the Dust Bowl" in May Atlantic, comments on soil-erosion control:

"You asked about the soil-erosion control program and what could be done with an allowance of 10 cents per acre. That amount just about covers actual expense of fuel and oil for listing with a large tractor. Possibly it leaves a slight margin if listing is done with a lighter outfit. In no case was any allowance made for a man's labor or the use of his farming equipment. The plan was proposed to encourage widespread and practically simultaneous working of the blowing fields, with a reasonable proportion on contour lines. Undoubtedly it has been of great benefit, and had rains followed, as everyone hoped, we should feel that we were approaching the turn in the long road. As a matter of fact, the complete absence of rain has given us no chance to test the effectiveness of the contour listing. A few people signed up for terracing as a more permanent method of conserving and distributing the longed-for moisture--if it ever comes!..."

Low Temperatures "Refrigerating engineers have been hearing for years about supraconductivity and other strange properties of matter at very low temperatures," says an editorial in Refrigerating Engineering (May). "These reports have largely emanated from the University of Leiden, whose research men have recorded temperatures about 400 degrees F. below anything they could find use for. The subject has come a littler nearer to home in the last few years since Dr. Andrews of Johns Hopkins found a simple method of approaching absolute zero with dry ice and activated charcoal. Again, we have got used to liquid oxygen being an article of commerce. The most recent work which identifies this country with low temperature research has been carried on at the University of California, whose Professors MacDougal and Giaugue recently announced the perfecting of an electric thermometer capable of measuring down to a tenth of a degree absolute. Liquid air, liquid hydrogen and liquid helium are used with the aid of vacuum pumps, in order to approach the bottom of the absolute scale."

Cooperative Credit Over 185,000 farmers attended the last series of stockholders' meetings of farm loan and production credit associations, according to Governor Myers of the Farm Credit Administration. The increase in attendance is roughly 50 percent ahead of the 1934-35 meetings. Unusually large numbers of farmer-stockholders have turned out to vote in association meetings, and have brought nearer to realization the idea of borrower-managements and control than at any time since the original farm loan act was passed in 1916. Some 101,541 farmers attended meetings of 3,826 farm loan associations, and the more recently organized production credit associations drew a record crowd of 83,934 at annual meetings held since January 1 by 520 associations. (FCA, No. 8-29.)

Whirlwind Terracer "A 'whirlwind' terracer which will throw up 600 feet of 30-foot terrace an hour is being used in Iowa," reports Country Home (May). "It was devised by Iowa State College engineers, weighs 1,000 pounds and retails for \$550. A tractor-drawn, power take-off, rubber-tired plow, it throws an 18-inch furrow slice and will build a mile of terrace for about \$21."

Soil Vegetational Survey on "The Future of the Countryside" in Country Life (London, April 25), says in part: "Turning to the more definitely agricultural lands, the greatest change that has taken place in the last 65 years has been the very large acreage that has reverted to permanent grass--this acreage being now nearly 40 percent greater than it was in 1871...In competent hands a combined soil-vegetational survey can be made with considerable rapidity, and this the more so because such a large proportion of the land area of Britain is in permanent grass. The grades and types of grassland are of the highest diagnostic value as to the potentialities of the soil for carrying either better types of grass or for being turned to arable account...Under present conditions, can anything less than state control, state planning and state aid retrieve the situation? A definite policy for the home production of the foods that in the national interest should be fresh would perhaps go a long way towards finding a solution..."

Institute of Cooperation Reverberations of the Administration's foreign trade policies and the soil conservation program, and their effect upon the operations of farmers' marketing organizations, will have an important place in the discussions at the twelfth annual session of the American Institute of Cooperation, June 15-19, at the University of Illinois. The institute itself will take no stand upon these policies, C. W. Holman, secretary explained. "Two evening sessions will be devoted to international trade policies and two other general sessions will be given over to national and international agricultural policies, including agricultural adjustment through conservation," Holman said. "In all there will be some 50 meetings and commodity conferences during the week, at which more than 125 individual papers will be presented..."

U.S.-Japan Trade "...The U. S. Tariff Commission has just finished a careful study of our trade with Japan--in both directions," says Business Week (May 2). "Japan, it reveals, is one of our star customers. Only the British and the Canadians buy more from us. Out of every \$100 worth of goods which we sell to foreigners, \$9 worth goes to Japan. Although total sales to Japan last year were smaller than in 1929, they were a larger part of our exports...Besides raw cotton, Japan buys from us vast quantities of crude petroleum and of manufactured or semi-manufactured metals. Since these commodities, which represented about 80 percent of the total value of American exports to Japan in 1934, are all available in world markets, Japan can shift its purchases elsewhere without serious difficulty...Most revealing in the Tariff Commission study, however, is the negligible volume of competitive Japanese goods reaching this country. Without denying that the American price structure has been seriously upset by small imports of certain items, the commission reveals actual import figures for 1934 to show how small the business is when compared with both our total sales to Japan and the volume of the domestic industry with which the Japanese goods competes. Imports from Japan in 1934 were worth nearly \$118,000,000. Of these goods, about \$84,000,000 was raw silk, tea, special undressed furs and a few items not produced here. The remaining 27 percent of Japan's sales in this market paid a duty, but only 8 percent of them, or \$9,713,756, were items directly in competition with American manufacturers..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 4 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.75; cows good 6.00-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.85; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.55-10.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.50-12.10. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.20-10.55.

Grain; No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 108 7/8-111 7/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 106 7/8-108 7/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 91 1/8-96 1/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 88 3/4-108 3/4; No. 2 Hard Winter * K.C. 97-100; Chi. 101 3/4-105; St. Louis 102; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 105 (Nom.); No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 82 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 46 1/2-48 1/2; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 62-63 1/2; St. Louis 67; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 62-64 1/2; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 23 1/4-24 3/4; K.C. 25 1/4-27; Chi. 25 1/4-27 1/2; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 68-70; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 53-61; No. 2, Minneap. 33-34; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 168 1/2-175 1/2.

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The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 2 points from the previous close to 11.35 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.26 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.52 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.41 cents.

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*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXL, No. 31

Section 1

May 6, 1936

U.S. PLANNING CONFERENCE

Need for local planning has become more urgent since the Supreme Court invalidated part of the AAA, the National Planning Conference was told yesterday by Bushrod W. Allin of the AAA, according to a Richmond (Va.) report to the New York Times. He declared that the principal effect of the decision had been to accelerate the development of long-time aspects of the national agricultural policy. Emphasizing that consent of the farmers must be obtained by Federal and State bodies in formulating any long-range program, Mr. Allin said that such an agreement, when obtained, would have a major influence in determining the procedure for arriving at the national goal for agricultural production.

NATIONAL POWER POLICY

Four New Deal Cabinet members last night outlined to President Roosevelt the makings of broad, national power policy aiming for cheaper electricity rates, and urged its immediate adoption by Congress, says a United Press report. They recommended that the Chief Executive appoint a three-man federal corporation to sell energy from the Government's Grand Coulee and Bonneville dams in the Pacific Northwest "at the lowest practicable rates." The report was transmitted to Mr. Roosevelt by Secretary of Interior Ickes. Others signing the report were Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, Secretary of Commerce Roper, Secretary of Labor Perkins and Works Progress Administrator Hopkins.

FRENCH MONEY

Whatever may be the ultimate fate of the French franc, no action toward institution of a gold embargo or regulation of foreign exchange transactions will be taken for the present, the Cabinet of Premier Albert Sarraut decided yesterday, according to a Paris report by the Associated Press. Marcel Regnier, minister of finance, announced after the session last night that there would be no gold embargo and that "we will take no special measures against gold while I am here." His announcement followed a day of extreme activity in the foreign exchange market during which the heavy outflow of gold from the vaults of the Bank of France continued.

NEBRASKA FARM DEBTS

Officials of the Omaha district of the Farm Credit Administration said yesterday that private creditors of 2,500 Nebraska farmers had written off \$5,200,000 in farm debts since May 1, 1933, to enable the farmers to qualify for FCA mortgage loans. Scaling down of debts accompanied the making of 20 percent of the FCA loans in Nebraska, which totaled \$116,000,000. (A.P.)

Lily Breeding "West Coast Lilies" is the title of an article by Anderson McCully in May Country Gentleman. "...The success obtained by Dr. David Griffiths at the United States Experimental Station near Bellingham, Washington, coupled through much of this region with a soil of glacial formation, started a craze here a dozen years ago. Everybody was going to get rich planting liliesⁱⁿ the back yard and hybridizing new varieties. They got the lilies--but they didn't get the cash. By the time the bulbs reached maturity, most of the public didn't have any cash to spend, and the few who did weren't chancing it on American-grown bulbs, any more than the home townsman is credited with wasting honor upon his own prophet. Most of the enthusiasts pulled their lilies up and went back to berries and fruit. A few of them stuck, especially those who had been working quietly before the craze began. It is these few who have been making new history in the story of the lily for American gardens, while over all, friend and counselor, stood the late Dr. Griffiths...

Cotton-Land. Texas farmers pay more than two times as much in Erosion washedaway soil for a crop of cotton as they do for a crop of milo, according to experiments conducted by the Texas Experiment Station over a period of nine years. Land with a 2 percent slope when planted in cotton showed an average soil loss of 7.96 tons per acre last year. Land in milo lost 3.93 tons of soil. Land in buffalo grass lost only 1.56 tons. At the experiment station in Spur it was found that a cotton plot lost 2.83 inches of water in runoff, milo lost 1.76 inches and buffalo grass lost only 1.03 inches. The soil on which these results were obtained is similar to that on 14,000,000 acres of land in Texas and to all of the subhumid portion of Texas. (Dallas Morning News.)

Farm Credit Loans Cheered by the increase in farm income last year and the availability of money at unusually low interest rates, many farmers are financing their crops and purchasing farm supplies and machinery for cash this spring for the first time since before the depression. Consequently, the demand for practically all types of Farm Credit Administration loans increased substantially in March and April. During the past month loans have been made at the rate of over \$2,500,000 for each working day. Cash financing for farm operations through production credit associations is at the highest level so far recorded. Over 102,000 farmers got loans during the first quarter for \$66,100,000, an increase of about 20 percent in both number and amount. Over \$27,000,000 was loaned in March. (FCA, No. 8-30.)

Grape Seed Oil Grape seed oil has been found to be an excellent substitute material in Germany for technical uses in the soap, paint, varnish, linoleum and artificial leather industries, according to the Commerce Department's Chemical Division. The oil is obtained not only from seeds but from skins as well. Owing to the scope of the domestic wine industry it is thought in Germany that this source can be made to yield important quantities of oil, the report states. Another industrial innovation in Germany is the production of synthetic fatty acids from coal. The first plant for producing^{this} material is to be constructed at Witten, in the Ruhr region.

Congress, Senator Pope discussed certain provisions of H.R. 6772
 May 4 to amend the grain futures act to prevent and remove ob-
 structions and burdens upon interstate commerce in grains
 and other commodities by regulating transactions therein on commodity
 futures exchanges, to limit or abolish short selling, to curb manipula-
 tion and for other purposes. Senator McKellar had inserted in the record
 the minority views of Senator Bankhead regarding S.Res. 185 concerning ex-
 penditures by the Federal Government for cotton cooperatives and so forth.
 Considering bills on the calendar, the House passed the following: H.R.
 10101, to amend the federal farm loan act and the farm credit act of 1936
 and for other purposes; H.R. 11799, to repeal the proviso of the act of
 May 18, 1928 (ch. 626, 45 stat. 603) making additions to the Absaroka and
 Gallatin National Forests and improving and extending the winter-feed
 facilities of the elk, antelope and other game animals of Yellowstone
 National Park and adjacent land and for other purposes; S. 2040, to amend
 "an act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffer-
 ing injuries while in the performance of their duties and for other pur-
 poses," approved September 7, 1916, and acts in amendment thereof (this
 bill will now be sent to the President).

Articles The Southern Economic Journal (April, quarterly) con-
 tains the following articles; Reversing the Tide Toward
 Tenancy, by Wilson Gee, University of Virginia; The Status of the Consumer
 During the Life of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, by Calvin B. Hoover,
 Duke University; The Permanent Plan for the Insurance of Bank Deposits,
 by John B. Woosley, University of North Carolina; Some Basic Factors Af-
 fecting Southern Labor Standards, by Robin Hood; Personnel Administration
 in the Tennessee Valley Authority, by Floyd W. Reeves, University of Chi-
 cago.

Conservation "One of the most gratifying developments of the last
 of Soil year or two is the rapid awakening of Americans to the im-
 portance of soil conservation," says an editorial in the
 Dallas Morning News (May 1). "Last year's duststorms and this spring's
 floods have brought graphically to the nation's attention the almost for-
 gotten problem of vanishing soil. As a commission of the American Bankers
 Association pointed out recently, 'This is a problem not only for the far-
 mer, but for every patriotic and far-seeing citizen.' If the land is al-
 lowed to become sterile, there will not be a living left for anyone. In
 five counties in Alabama 470,000 acres of topsoil and subsoil have been
 swept away. This year's floods carried away 300,000,000 tons of soil.
 Two billion dollars a year is the tribute Americans pay to erosion by wind
 and water. Misused soil is washed or blown away in a few seasons, but it
 takes nature 400 years to restore a single inch of topsoil. Most farmers
 are now erosion-conscious and are cooperating with the Soil Erosion Ser-
 vice of the Department of Agriculture. The projects of this agency, soon
 to be increased to 350, serve as practical examples of means which indi-
 vidual farmers can use in combating the destructive force of erosion."

Chilean Fruit A Santiago, Chile, report to the New York Times says
 the Ministry of Agriculture declared recently that an
 effort would soon be made to standardize methods of fruit cultivation in
 order to make Chile one of the most important exporters of out-of-the-season
 products to New York.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 5 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.75; cows good 6.00-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs. 162-200 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.35; 250-350 lbs good 9.25-10.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.35-12.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr. Wheat* Minneap. $108\frac{1}{4}$ - $111\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $106\frac{1}{4}$ - $108\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 91-96; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $91\frac{3}{4}$ -109; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $96\frac{1}{2}$ - $99\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $100\frac{1}{2}$ - $104\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $100\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $103\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $81\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 47 $1/8$ -49 $1/8$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $62\frac{1}{4}$ - $63\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 67; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $61\frac{3}{4}$ - $63\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $23\frac{1}{4}$ - $24\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. $25\frac{3}{4}$ - $27\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $26\frac{1}{4}$ -28; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 68-70; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 54-62; No. 2, Minneap. 33-34; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 168-175.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$5.35-\$6.50 per double-head barrel in the East; \$5 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas Bliss Triumphs \$1.40-\$1.85 per 50-pound sack in a few cities; \$1.15 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.15-\$2.65 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; \$1.85-\$1.95 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.65 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.40 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercial 80¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 30¢-35¢ f.o.b. Raymondville. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.50-\$2 per lettuce crate in consuming centers; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. South Carolina Pointed type 75¢-\$1.10 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in city markets. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$2.10-\$2.50 per 24-pint crate in consuming centers; auction sales \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.80 f.o.b. Hammond. New York U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.40 and Baldwins 75¢-\$1.15 per bushel basket in New York; f.o.b. sales of Baldwins 90¢ at Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 5 points from the previous close to 11.40 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.26 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 11.52 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.42 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 28 cents; 91 Score, 28 cents; 90 Score, 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 15 cents; Y. Americas, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25 cents; Standards, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ -23 cents; Firsts, 22 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices Basis Ordinary Protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXI, No. 32

Section 1

May 7, 1936

U.S.-FRANCE TRADE PACT SIGNED

A reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and France, which is expected to improve materially the volume of commerce between the two countries, was signed at the State Department yesterday by Secretary of State Hull and Andre de Laboulaye, the French Ambassador. It will come into force June 15. Pending publication of the text, on May 13, details of the arrangements were not disclosed. "This is the thirteenth trade agreement to be signed under the authority conferred by Congress in the trade agreements act of June 12, 1934, and is the fifth such agreement with a European country," said the State Department. (Press.)

NATIONAL PLANNING CONFERENCE

The burden of replenishing the nation's population cannot be thrown permanently on the most underprivileged groups and on those isolated from the main current of urban cultural development, the National Planning Conference was told yesterday by Frank Lorimer, director of the committee on population problems of the National Resources Committee. Dr. Gardiner C. Means, industrial section director of the National Resources Committee, held that wastes of forest resources, in oil extraction and in unplanned cities are no greater than the "tremendous waste" of human and machine resources. (New York Times.)

R.R. DELIVERY AUTHORIZED

The establishment by eastern railroads of a free store-door pick-up and delivery service for less-than-carload freight, regardless of the distance of hauls, was authorized yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission over the combined opposition of organized shippers and truckers and the government of New York City. (New York Times.)

EUROPEAN MONEY

Treasury officials said last night they were prepared to defend the dollar against virtually any turn the perplexing European monetary situation might take. The department's experts, they added, have plotted carefully their moves in advance, figuring on all foreseeable developments in the crisis of the franc, and the ramifications that might arise from ensuing action by the British. In addition, they said, they were equipped with all necessary authority for action and that the entire stabilization fund of \$2,000,000,000 or nearly that amount was available for instant use if needed. (A.P.)

Farming "In spite of all complaints about conditions 'in this Opportunities day and time', we are bound to feel that the man who is determined to get ahead on the farm has a better chance to do so than when the Progressive Farmer was founded 50 years ago," says an editorial in May issue. "There was then no chance to buy a farm and take 30 years to pay for it such as federal land banks now offer us. There was then almost no chance such as the PCA now offers us to escape paying 'time prices' for production credit. There was no chance to take up some new line of farming with expert scientific guidance such as county agents now offer us. There was no soil conservation service to help farmers maintain soil fertility. There was no chance for the farm boy to learn vocational agriculture or to join a 4-H club. Nor did ambitious older farmers have an opportunity to attend 'evening classes' such as agricultural teachers now hold each year. Does an ambitious young townsman with a small business of his own have as good a chance to succeed in 1936 as his father had in 1886? No. Business competition is far keener. But an ambitious young couple who have a farm and are genuinely determined to get ahead have a better chance than a generation ago."

Pruning "A plan to divert substandard prunes to approved by-
Prunes product manufacturing processes is being applied on the Pacific Coast," reports Business Week (May 2). "It is sponsored by the Pacific Prune Products Association, a private group without the cooperation of growers. The prunes are bought in the open market, with money borrowed from the federal government. The prices paid must be more than those offered by packers and shippers, who might include substandard prunes in better grade lots, or flood the market with inferior products. The prunes will be used in byproduct plants for stock feed and commercial alcohol, and in products for human consumption such as prune butter, juice, powder and jams. Pitted prunes sold to bakers bring the highest prices. The 1935 prune surplus was 10,000 tons, all of which the new association will sell to manufacturers."

Depletion "Decreases in nitrogen and organic matter in three
of Soil types of soil in Kansas are reported by Prof. R. I. Throckmorton," says an editorial in the Weekly Kansas City Star (April 29). "An acre of native meadow on Oswego silt loam in Riley County contains 4,980 pounds of nitrogen and 122,400 pounds of organic matter. Similar areas which have been planted to wheat and corn for 30 years have only 3,700 pounds of nitrogen and 85,600 pounds of organic matter to the acre, a decrease of approximately 30 percent in each instance. On native buffalo grass pasture on Sedgwick clay loam in Russell County, the loss of nitrogen was 30 percent and that of organic matter 35 percent, after 30 years of growing wheat continuously. In Reno County three average cultivated soils in Reno loam showed a deficiency of 43 percent in nitrogen and 51 percent in organic matter as compared with native pasture. Wind and water erosion are not considered in these calculations. The losses have been due to removal of crops. This indicates the value of a protective cover of grass in maintaining soil resources as well as the necessity for adopting methods of cultivation and selection of crops which will replenish the soil..."

Farm Electric Benefits

Jim Marshall, writing on "Flip-A-Switch Farming" in the May Country Home, says: "Otto Widemann is a poultry farmer near Redmond, Washington. In his home he has an electric range, electric-oil furnace, refrigerator, water heater, washer, iron, vacuum cleaner, percolator, toaster, about 50 lamps and various small appliances, including a ventilating fan for the kitchen. All the water for the home and the farm is pumped by an electric motor. There's a 16,000-egg electric incubator, battery brooders for 1,000 chicks, seven chick brooders, electric fans for ventilating brooding room, a power egg cleaner and dozens of lights for 4,000 hens. This farm has 4,000 layers; last year they produced 722,342 eggs. Twenty-eight thousand baby chicks were electrically hatched and reared. And the power cost, home and farm, for the whole year, was \$156.93. Do farmers profit from cheap, abundant power? Well, here's another: Joe Eberhart is one of the big growers of blueberries out on the West Coast. He was always in trouble, with old propagation methods. Many of his plants died off. Insect pests, fungi, weeds took their toll. To cover the loss plants had to be sold for \$1 apiece. Then he got an electric soil sterilizer. It cost only a few dollars and used a moderate amount of cheap power. This completely eliminated all fungi, weeds and soil insects. Electric hotbed cable kept the propagating beds at uniform temperature. 'Since then I've raised practically every cutting,' says Mr. Eberhart. 'I've reduced the price from \$1 to 15 or 25 cents a plant.' These two men live in the greatest electric-farm empire on earth--made up of a half dozen counties in western Washington. It covers 15,300 square miles and 95 percent of all the rural homes and farms are powered by electricity. The highest rate a farmer can pay is 5 cents a kilowatt hour; the lowest is 7.5 mills. His average rate is 1.25 cents, and the more he uses, the lower his rate. Some big farms get power for around 1 cent a kilowatt hour..."

N.Y. Milk Yields Up

New York State dairymen, the New York State Department of Agriculture states, are feeding more grain to the cow in milking herds than last year. The increased grain feeding, with a better supply of roughage than a year ago, is resulting in a higher production to the cow than in any other recent year on April 1. Reports from all sections of the state, as well as from most other areas in the United States, indicate more than adequate roughages and hay to last until pasture time. (American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review, April 29.)

Erosion-Control Experiment

Carolina A. Henderson, wife of a farmer in Oklahoma, and author of "Letters from the Dust Bowl" in the May Atlantic, says that the most interesting and forward-looking government undertaking in the dust bowl "centers about the group of erosion control experiments scattered over a wide area. The Pony Creek project, 15 miles east of our home, includes all of one congressional township and parts of three others, 70 square miles altogether, or something over 42,000 acres. This is a pretty seriously damaged area, principally devoted to wheat growing, and even now blowing badly. If the methods employed succeed in checking the drift and in restoring productivity, much will have been accomplished, both of intrinsic value and of use as a stimulating object lesson..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 6 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.75; cows good 6.00-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.35-10.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.15-11.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 108 $\frac{3}{8}$ -110 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D. No.Spr.* Minneap. 106 $\frac{3}{8}$ -108 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 91 $\frac{5}{8}$ -96 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 93-109 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ -98 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104; St. Louis 100-101 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 103; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 81 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ -50 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ -64; St. Louis 68; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 62 $\frac{3}{4}$ -64 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25; K.C. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 27-28 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 28; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 68-70; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 55-63; No. 2, Minneap. 33-34; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 168 $\frac{1}{4}$ -175 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes brought \$5.50-\$6.25 per double-head barrel in the East; \$5 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas Bliss Triumphs \$1.40-\$1.85 per 50-pound sack in a few markets; \$1.15 f.o.b. Brownsville. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.25-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in the East; \$2 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.35-\$1.40 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercials, 75¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 30¢-35¢ f.o.b. Raymondville Section. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage 75¢-\$1.10 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. Mississippi Round type \$1.50-\$2 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1-\$1.15 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$2.25-\$2.85 per 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint crate in consuming centers; auction sales \$1.57 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.82 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Hammond. New York, U. S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.40 and Baldwins 85¢-\$1.15 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 6 points from the previous close to 11.46 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.36 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.53 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 11.47 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 28 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 15 cents; Y. Americas, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXI, No. 33

Section 1

May 8, 1936

COTTON HOLDINGS

The prediction that 1,000,000 bales of the cotton held by the Commodity Credit Corporation would be released to the farmers by June 1 without adversely affecting the market was made yesterday by Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. He said that more than 500,000 bales had been disposed of when he made his last checkup and estimated that several more thousands had been released. The original program called for the disposal of 1,000,000 bales by September 1, but the operation has proceeded much more rapidly than anticipated. (New York Times.)

RAYON RECORD

Production of non-acetate rayon yarn in the United States in the first quarter of this year reached a new record of 53,824,000 pounds, compared with a 1935 quarterly average output of 50,181,000 pounds, according to a compilation by the Textile Organon. This increase, it was pointed out yesterday, was accomplished in spite of a lowered production due to the floods in March. (Press.)

POLISH IMPORTS

A Warsaw report by the Associated Press says that Poland yesterday announced a sweeping move to curtail imports as the next step in its campaign to protect the zloty, already under rigid export restrictions. Official statements indicated importation in the future will be on a large license plan similar to that in effect in Germany, with a special control commission supervising the scheme.

MONTGOMERY WARD PEAK

Montgomery Ward & Company reported yesterday April sales volume was the largest in the company's history for that month and was 18.9 percent greater than April last year. Sales totaled \$30,402,667, compared with \$25,571,012 in April 1935 and \$24,844,596 in March this year. The increase from March to April this year was almost double the increase scored on a similar comparison last year. (A.P.)

HEAVY INDUSTRIES

The Commerce Department reported yesterday that a substantial upturn in the heavy goods industries was leading the way in helping American business to move "forward over a broad front this spring." "Expansion has been pronounced in the durable goods industries," the department said, "with construction activity making noteworthy progress." (A.P.)

Game Bag
Reports

"California this year joins the growing list of states which require applicants for hunting licenses to give information regarding the number and species of game birds and animals taken by them," says an editorial in Hunter Trader Trapper (May). "That state also asks for the counties in which the bag was made. 'This information,' says the California Division of Fish and Game, 'will benefit the cause of conservation and help to determine regulations in certain localities. It also will reveal the number of hunters in each county and assist the division in restocking localities where hunting is heaviest.' Under another new law signed by Governor Merriam, spearing of salmon, except in a certain restricted section, is illegal. Seasons and creel limits are established for the various salmon fishing districts, the creel limit being two fish a day..."

Articles

Social Research (International Quarterly of Political and Social Science, May) contains the following articles: Public Spending and Recovery in the United States, by Gerhard Colm and Fritz Lehmann; Recent Agrarian Policies in Germany, Great Britain and the United States, by Karl Brandt; Civil Service, by Arnold Brecht; The Totalitarian State, by Luigi Sturzo; 100% Money Again, by Irving Fisher, and Rejoinder, by Fritz Lehmann.

Porphine
Discovery

Artificial recreation of a chemical which may be the common ancestor of blood and of chlorophyll is announced at Antioch College, says an Associated Press report. The chemical is porphine. It was synthesized by Dr. Paul Rothemund of the Charles F. Kettering Foundation and its completion is announced by O. L. Lyman, director of the foundation. Such a missing link between blood and the plantgreen has been sought for many years. Some biologists have declared there is reason to believe that millions of years ago the animals evolved their blood and the plants their green from the same source. Chemists have found suggestive similarities between blood and chlorophyll. The riddle of chlorophyll is still unanswered; that is, chemists have not yet produced it artificially. Antioch College says that this is the first successful synthesis. Dr. Rothemund made the porphine out of pyrrole and out of formaldehyde.

Chemicals from
Water Hyacinth

Water hyacinth has been found to contain a number of reclaimable chemical elements, according to the Chemical Division of the Commerce Department. A process by which various chemicals are recovered from the water hyacinth is claimed to have been perfected by chemists attached to the College of Science in British India, who have been conducting experiments with the view to turning the plant to useful purposes in that country, large sections of which are over-run with the pest, says a report from Calcutta. Furfural, acetic acid, acetone and alcohol are obtained from the volatile part of the digested plant. Potassium chloride as well as small quantities of fermentable sugars are recovered from the residue. The remaining fiber, after washing and breaking, can be pressed into sheets, cloths and other forms which are capable of taking a high polish. The water hyacinth is found in the gulf coast section of the United States, particularly in Florida, where small streams are at times made almost impassible by the plant.

Congress, The Senate amendment reported in disagreement, relating to payments to cotton ginner-
May 6 ing to payments to cotton ginner-
 the House and agreed to as follows: "Sec. 3. That in passing upon applications made for compensation under the provisions of the item for 'payment to cotton ginner-
 contained in title/ of the supplemental appropriation act, fiscal year 1936 (Public Law No. 440, 74th Cong.) and upon payments pursuant to such applications, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Comptroller General of the United States are authorized and directed, in the interest of saving as much administrative expense as possible and in order to avoid delay in passing upon such applications, to assume that the additional expenses incurred in connection with the administration of the act of April 21, 1934 (49 Stat. 598-607), equaled 25 cents per bale, counting round bales as half bales, during the period June 1, 1935, to February 10, 1936, inclusive: Provided. That no payment shall be made on any application for such compensation unless the application is filed prior to September 1, 1936." (This provision will now be sent to the Senate for final concurrence.) Mr. Taber was appointed a House conferee on the agricultural appropriation bill, H.R. 11418, for 1937, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Buckbee. Pursuant to the provisions of H.Res. 460, 74th Congress, Messrs. Buchanan, Cochran, Brown of Michigan, Lehlbach and Wadsworth were appointed members of the select committee to investigate executive agencies with a view to coordination. The Committee on Labor reported out with amendment H.R. 12285 to rehabilitate and stabilize labor conditions in the textile industry of the United States; to prevent unemployment and to provide for minimum wages, maximum hours and other conditions of employment in said industry; to safeguard and promote the general welfare; and for other purposes (H.Rept. 2590.)

Bulb "Interesting experiments in connection with bulbs
Experiments are again being carried out at Kirton Agricultural Institute (England) this season," reports Gardening (London, April 18). "The cultivation experiments include hyacinth propagation; effect of growing stocks from 'mother' bulbs versus small offsets narcissus; cutting versus non-cutting narcissus and tulips for market and the effect on bulbs when forced; effect of weeds on bulb production; conditions of storage and effect of temperature. In addition, the R.H.S. trials of varieties of narcissus are open for inspection, together with trials of 200 newer varieties of narcissus. The latter demonstration was established at Kirton in 1934-35 season. Manurial experiments are also carried out and experiments on the control of disease are included."

Canadian Large ranchers of the Canadian prairies are urging
Cattle cattle interests not to flood the United States market with livestock under the provisions of the new reciprocity pact, says a Winnipeg report to the New York Journal of Commerce. In the St. Paul yard April 27 there were 125 cars of western Canadian cattle unloaded. "At this rate," says George R. Ross, one of the largest ranch owners in Alberta, "Canada will have exhausted her quota permitted under the agreement before the grass-fed stock gets a chance to go over the line this fall. Mexico and Canada are restricted to some 155,000 head. Something must be done about it..." Had these 125 cars been distributed over some 25 cars daily, authorities say, the market would have absorbed them.

May 7 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.50; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.25-9.95; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.10-11.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 106 7/8-108 7/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.* Minneap. 104 7/8-106 7/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 91 3/8-96 3/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 93-109 3/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 94-96; Chi. 98 $\frac{3}{4}$ -101 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 97 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 103; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 81; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ -51 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ -65 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ -69; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 63-65 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 67-68; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ -25 $\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. 26-27 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 27-28 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 29; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 68-71; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 57-65; No. 2 Minneap. 33-34; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 168 $\frac{1}{4}$ -175 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$5.75-\$6.35 per double-head barrel in the East; \$5 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas Bliss Triumphs \$1.60-\$1.85 per 50-pound sack in Pittsburgh; \$1.15 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.25-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in the East; \$2.05 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.55-\$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.30 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 85¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack, U. S. Commercial, in terminal markets; 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ -35¢ f.o.b. Laredo. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$2.15-\$2.50 per 24-pint crate in consuming centers; auction sales \$1.65-\$1.82 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Hammond. New York, U. S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.40 per bushel basket in New York; Baldwins 90¢-\$1.15. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.75-\$2 per lettuce crate in a few cities; 90¢-\$1. f.o.b. Crystal Springs.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 9 points from the previous close to 11.55 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.41 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.55 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.50 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score 28 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 15 cents; Y. Americas, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ -21 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXI, No. 34

Section 1

May 9, 1936

WEATHER BALLOON ASCENSION An ascension 16 miles above the earth by a Bureau of Standards sounding balloon yesterday led government experts to believe that weather forecasts may eventually be made as much as four days in advance. Willis R. Gregg, Weather Bureau chief, said that a balloon carrying a small radio transmitter called a radiometeorograph automatically sent back data on temperature, pressure and humidity as it rose from the Washington (D.C.) airport. Gregg said: "The experience with the sounding balloon soon may become an everyday practice which will greatly improve the accuracy of weather forecasts. It is within reason to hope that in the future we may be able to forecast weather conditions three or four days in advance of actual occurrence instead of from one and a half days as at present." (Washington Post.)

RAILROAD PICK-UP PLAN Eastern railroads moved yesterday to meet truck competition by offering a free pick-up and delivery of less than carload traffic without any distance limitations, says the Associated Press. It will be started May 25 if the Interstate Commerce Commission will waive its usual requirement that new rate schedules be filed 30 days in advance of taking effect.

FARM MORTGAGES "The mortgage debt of agriculture increases during periods of prosperity and decreases during periods of depression," declared Governor Myers of the Farm Credit Administration, before the Farm Mortgage Conference of Life Insurance Companies yesterday. "The total farm mortgage debt in the United States is now about \$7,560,000,000, whereas in 1928 it had reached the peak of \$9,468,000,000. Also, the percentage of farms mortgaged decreased from 36 percent in 1928 to 34 percent in 1936." (Press.)

BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY An appropriation of \$20,000,000, which park officials said would assure uninterrupted work on the Blue Ridge Parkway through 1939, was authorized yesterday by the Senate in passing the Hayden-Cartwright federal highway bill, according to the Associated Press. Previously a House committee deleted the entire section authorizing funds for national parkways.

ELECTRICITY There are now 37 percent more farms using electricity from central stations than there were back in 1929, while the jump in 1935 was 6 percent, says a Boston press report. But at the present time only about 11 percent of our farms are using electricity.

Soil for Lilies "The lily conference of the (British) Royal Horticultural Society held in 1933," says Nature (London, April 18), "raised some important questions as to the relation of certain lilies to the kind of soil in which they were grown. Dr. M.A.H. Tincker examined a large number of soil samples, showed that these plants were widely tolerant to acidity and lime content, and has more recently published the results of his experiments on drainage conditions (Experiments with Lilies at Wisley, R.H.S. Lily Year Book, 1935). Lily bulbs planted in the resting condition are very susceptible to water logging. This fact was established for several species by culture in pots, where the drainage could be controlled artificially and by plantings at various levels upon the side of a ditch. It is an interesting point that two of the species tested, namely, *Lilium pardalinum* and *L. superbum*, are found naturally in semi-swamp conditions; but an examination of the published records indicates that the bulbs were always well above the water table."

Inbreeding of Poultry Nelson F. Waters and W. V. Lambert, of the Iowa Experiment Station, report in Poultry Science (May) on "A Ten Year Inbreeding Experiment in the Domestic Fowl." The investigation, says a note, was formerly under the leadership of C. W. Knox, now with the Department. A summary of the article says: "This paper presents some results obtained from inbreeding the white leghorn fowl on those characters which are of the greatest economic importance to the poultry breeder. The inbreeding coefficients for the birds of the most recent generation in the three families reported approximately 41, 61 and 83 percent. There was no selective elimination of female birds throughout the experiment and all chicks that were able to stand were placed in the brooder houses, thus being forced to compete with other chicks until eliminated by death or until they were discarded after all desired records were obtained for them. The inbreeding did not result in a decrease in fertility, in hatchability or in egg production. No general effect upon egg size was observed nor was the age to first egg increased as a result of the inbreeding. These findings are contrary to most of the results reported from previous inbreeding experiments in the fowl. They indicate that with a careful and judicious program of selection good inbred lines of the fowl may be successfully maintained. The possible significance of an inbreeding program for the poultry industry is briefly discussed."

Gas from Wood The Forest Products Laboratory of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, where J. H. Jenkins is in charge, has been experimenting on British Columbia wood, with the thought of developing gas from wood for the operation of internal combustion motors, particularly in localities where gasoline is not readily available. Work is being done on an experimental motor truck, the wood being first reduced to charcoal and then burnt under controlled conditions. The carbon monoxide produced is then used in the engine, together with air. The availability of wood in certain mining areas and the high cost of delivered gasoline offers inducements for commercial applications, especially on stationery engines. (Canadian Chemistry and Metallurgy, April.)

Congress,
May 7

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the Senate amendment to the State, Justice, Commerce and Labor Departments appropriation bill, H.R. 12098, for 1937 relating to payments to cotton ginneries; this bill will now be sent to the President for approval. The Committee on Foreign Relations reported out without amendment S. 4584 to amend the migratory bird treaty act of July 3, 1918 (40 Stat. 755) to extend and adapt its provisions to the conventions between the United States and the United Mexican States for the protection of migratory birds and game mammals concluded at the city of Mexico February 7, 1936, and for other purposes (S.Rept. 2001). The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported out without amendment H.J.Res. 212 to investigate corporations engaged in the manufacture, sale or distribution of agricultural implements and machinery (H.Rept. 2596).

Food Sensi-
tiveness

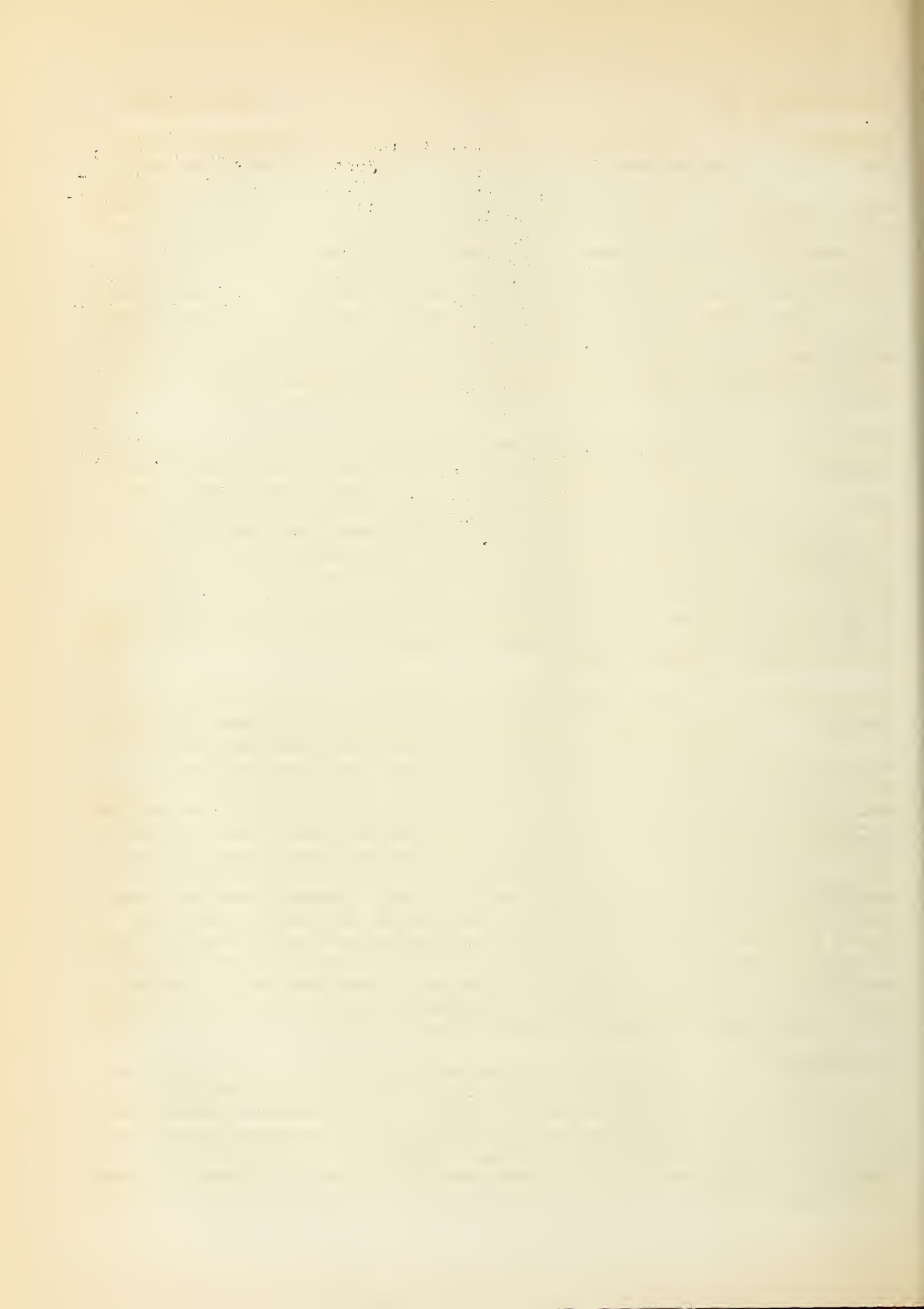
Many illnesses can frequently be traced to a specific food sensitiveness in the patient, according to Dr. Walter Alvarez of the Mayo Clinic. Dr. Alvarez described a long list of such instances before the annual meeting of the American Gastro-Enterological Association recently. Other physicians gave similar reports in the open discussions. Dr. Arthur F. Coca of New York told of a patient "so sensitive to a certain protein that he got it from the infinitesimal percentage in sugar, which is supposed to contain none." Dr. Irving Gray, of New York, suggested that "the absorption of some protein into the blood in an undigested state, which is known to happen," may be the cause of food sensitiveness. (New York Times.)

Cattle-Sheep
Grazing

A project studying the effect of grazing cattle and sheep together was started at the Louisiana State University in 1933. A number of workers had previously pointed out that cattle graze some coarse fibrous plants that sheep ordinarily graze lightly or not at all and that sheep will graze some weeds and other plants that cattle ordinarily pass over or graze very little. Observations at L.S.U. indicated this to be true. Cattle pastures were relatively heavily infested with weeds and had to be mowed once or twice a year for best results; sheep pastures were free from weeds but had a heavy growth of coarse "bull" grass that the sheep would not eat. However, the veterinarians of the state were of the opinion that cattle and sheep could not be grazed together because of the calves becoming infested with stomach worms and other internal parasites from sheep. Two years results have shown a beneficial effect from grazing cattle and sheep together--heavier calves, heavier lambs, fewer parasites and more gain per acre of land resulted when the two were grazed together. (Farm and Ranch, May 1.)

Paving Costs

The average cost in New York State of a concrete pavement 7 1/2 inches thick and 20 feet wide increased from \$25,795 in 1934 to \$29,463 per mile in 1935, or 14.1 percent, according to a report by the New York Commissioner of Highways. The average price per mile during 1935 represented an increase of 21.3 percent over the 1933 figure and an increase of 44.2 percent over 1932 prices. (Engineering News-Record, April 30.)



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXI, No. 35

Section 1

May 11, 1936

COTTON-PICKING MACHINE

Negotiations between the Amtorg Trading Corporation and John and Mack Rust for the purchase of a number of cotton-picking machines invented by the brothers are nearing completion, John Rust said yesterday. In New York to consult with Amtorg on the sale of the machines, which he has held off the domestic market for some time because of the fear of displacing workers in the cotton field, Mr. Rust said he expected to ship the first cotton-picking equipment to the Soviet around July 1 and would go to Russia to teach the natives how to use the equipment. (New York Times.)

FOREIGN TRADE WEEK

New York City's foreign trade zone now being established at Staten Island will increase the commerce of the Port of New York and the entire country, Mayor La Guardia predicted in a latter made public yesterday to the organizations sponsoring the local observations of Foreign Trade Week from May 17 to 23. (New York Times.)

BRAZILIAN WHEAT DUTY

A Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times says President Getulio Vargas of Brazil Saturday signed a decree reducing wheat import duties by 20 percent for two years. The decree charges that an international trust has been unjustly raising prices, netting flour mills profits disproportionate to the capital invested. The order compels the use of domestic wheat and appoints a committee to establish the percentage that mills must add to imported wheat to manufactured flour.

ELECTRIC UTILITY SURVEY

Ninety percent of the enormous electric utility industry in the United States--an industry which serves 25,000,000 customers and has an annual gross income of some \$2,000,000,000 and a book value of about \$13,000,000,000--is controlled by 57 systems, directly or through subsidiaries, a survey made public yesterday by the Federal Power Commission revealed. (Press.)

RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Organization of the Lalor Foundation, established by a bequest of \$400,000 from the late William A. Lalor, of Washington, was announced yesterday. The foundation was organized to promote scientific research and pursuit of the arts. (Washington Post.)

Soil Conser- In "Letters from the Dust Bowl" in May Atlantic,
vation in Caroline A. Henderson says: "...That there was anything at
Oklahoma all to harvest we attribute to the new planting methods
encouraged by the Soil Conservation Service, of listing on
contour lines and laying up terraces to check the runoff in whatever rains
might come...People here (Oklahoma), business men as well as the farmers
themselves, realize that the benefit payments under the AAA and the wage
payments from federal works projects are all that have saved a large ter-
ritory here from abandonment. A December statement by the Soil Conserva-
tion Service reports an area in five states including part or all of 68
counties and 87,900 square miles of territory, as in need of active meas-
ures for protection and control of the dust-storm menace...The desolation
of the countryside would admittedly have meant the ruin of the small towns,
entirely dependent as they are upon country patronage. It will also mean
if it must ever be abandoned through utter exhaustion of resources and
sheer inability to hang on any longer--a creeping eastward into more set-
tled and productive territory of the danger and losses originating in the
arid waste lands. It is a problem now that no merely individual action can
handle successfully..."

Malaya Game "At the time of the Silver Jubilee," says Country Life
Preserve (London, April 18), "it was announced that a national park
for Malaya...had been definitely decided upon...Sir Thomas
Comyn-Platt, who has been visiting Malaya on behalf of the Society for
the Preservation of the Empire...has visited the park...under the guid-
ance of Mr. Hubback, chief game warden of Malaya. The area covers about
2,000 square miles of forest, mountain and river in the heart of the
peninsula and the fauna includes tiger, elephant, Malayan bison and many
species of deer. The negotiations that are proceeding with regard to the
arrangement of the park appear to be making progress..."

Bakers The Siebel Technical Review announced in its April
Digest issue that it completed, with that number, "a decade as a
quarterly publication devoted to the promulgation of the
knowledge and application of the sciences to baking, milling and allied
industries...The next number and all subsequent issues will appear under
the title Bakers' Technical Digest...The editorial staff has been enlarged
and the number of foreign and domestic publications to be read has been
increased so as to insure a complete coverage and enable us to present to
our readers in digest or abstract form the latest and best thought on
technical and scientific subjects pertinent to the industry..."

Road Testing Nature (London, April 18) says that the (British)
Machine Department of Scientific and Industrial Research "has just
completed a road testing machine which is stated to be the
largest of its kind in the world...The machine consists of a 12-ton lorry,
tethered to a central post by a 5-ton structural arm driven by a 180-
horsepower electric motor. It travels around a track 110 feet in diameter
and wears two tracks on the test road. Its maximum speed is 40 miles an
hour...There are two other machines carrying out similar tests on a smaller
scale. In one of these machines the road revolves and drives the wheels,

the maximum speed being 2 miles an hour. A week's use of one of these machines sometimes represents a year's wear on the ordinary highway. It has been found that the road generally wears out before the tire gives way...Physical and chemical tests of roads and road-making materials are also carried out at the laboratory. An appliance can bore out a cylindrical core of concrete from a road so that the texture and constituents of the mixture may be examined and its mechanical strength found. Tests on skidding also are made..."

Congress, May 8 The Senate passed H.R. 11687 to amend the federal aid highway act, approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented and for other purposes. The Senate agreed to S.Res 295 requesting certain information regarding the Resettlement Administration. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out without amendment H.R. 9009 to make lands in drainage, irrigation and conservancy districts eligible for loans by the federal land banks and other federal agencies loaning on farm lands, notwithstanding the existence of prior liens of assessments made by good districts and for other purposes (H.Rept. 2003). Senator Overton submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the deficiency appropriation bill, H.R. 12624, for 1936, as follows: At the proper place in the bill to insert, Payments for agricultural adjustment: to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to meet all obligations and commitments under the Louisiana sugarcane administrative ruling No. 6, exclusive of subparagraph (d) thereof, pursuant to the provisions of the agricultural adjustment act, as amended, \$1,231,000. The House completed debate on the deficiency appropriation bill for 1937; this bill will be voted on May 11, after which, Rep. Bankhead announced, a rule to discharge the Committee on Rules from consideration of the Frazier-Lemke bill (H.R. 2066) will be the order of business. The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported out with amendment H.J.Res. 444 to amend the "joint resolution authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to make an investigation with respect to agricultural income and the financial and economic condition of agricultural producers generally," approved August 27, 1935 (H.Rept. 2605). The House Committee on the Judiciary reported out without amendment H.R. 12219 to dispense with unnecessary renewals of oaths of office by civilian employees of the executive departments and independent establishments (H.Rept. 2597).

Grass Juice Three workers of the University of Wisconsin, in a
and Growth letter to Science (May 8), say: "In earlier studies on the nutritive value of milk produced at different seasons of the year it was found that milk produced on summer pasture had a higher nutritive value, as measured by growth of young rats, than milk produced under winter-feeding conditions...More recent and direct studies have confirmed this view. Young rats, fed a mineralized milk produced on winter rations and giving an average daily growth of the male of about 2 grams, grew at the rate of 4 plus grams per day when the daily allowance of the whole winter milk was supplemented with three cc of fresh, clear grass juice (principally Kentucky blue grass). Studies on the characterization of the factors responsible for this growth response are now in progress..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 8 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.50; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.70-10.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.10-9.80; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.25-11.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 101 7/8-103 7/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.* Minneap. 99 7/8-101 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 89 3/4-94 3/4; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 91 1/2-107 3/4; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 91-93 1/4; Chi. 96 3/4-100 1/2; St. Louis 94 1/2 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 100 1/2; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 79; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 48 1/8-50 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 64-65 1/2; St. Louis 63 1/2-69; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 64-66; St. Louis 67-68; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 23 1/2-24 1/2; K.C. 25 1/2-27 1/2; Chi. 26 3/4-28 1/2; St. Louis 28 1/2; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 69-71; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 58-66; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 168-175. No. 2, Minneap. 33-34;

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$6.25-\$6.75 per double-head barrel in the East; \$5.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas Bliss Triumphs \$1.40-\$1.85 per 50-pound sack in a few cities; \$1.15 f.o.b. Brownsville. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.40-\$2.60 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2-\$2.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.50-\$1.55 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercial, 80¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 32 1/2¢ f.o.b. Laredo. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.25-\$2 per lettuce crate in city markets; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. Texas stock \$1.25-\$2.40 in consuming centers; 65¢-75¢ f.o.b. Brownsville. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$2-\$2.50 per 24-pint crate in consuming centers; auction sales \$1.47 1/2-\$1.72 1/2 f.o.b. Hammond. New York, U. S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.50; Baldwins 90¢-\$1.15 and Delicious \$1.40 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets remained unchanged from the previous close at 11.55 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.44 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.57 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.51 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 28 1/2 cents; 91 Score, 28 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 28 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 15 cents; Y. Americas, 15 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York, (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-24 1/2 cents; Standards, 22 1/4-22 1/2 cents; Firsts, 21 1/4-21 3/4 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXI, No. 36

Section 1

May 12, 1936

FARM MORTGAGE LEGISLATION

The Federal Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, says a St. Paul report by the Associated Press, ruled unconstitutional yesterday one farm relief measure sponsored by Senator L. J. Frazier and Representative William Lemke, as the House in Washington voted to consider another. Held invalid was the 1935 amended Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium act. In a three-judge opinion filed at St. Paul, the appeals court held "the conclusion is inescapable the amended mortgage moratorium act with its provision for a three-year stay violates the Fifth Amendment."

ROAD-RAIL SERVICE

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the Keeshin Trans-Continental Freight Lines, Inc., the largest motor truck operators in the country, are planning a joint road-rail service for less than carload freight, according to a Baltimore press report. The project calls for the picking up of package freight at the shipper's door by motor trucks and hauling it to local depots, where it is classified for destination points and loaded on trailers. Placed on flat cars, the trailers are then hauled by rail to destination cities, where they are picked up by motor units for delivery of goods to individual consignees. The new service will be performed at rates now in effect for the all-highway haul.

SCIENCE ACADEMY

A program of development for the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, calling for the eventual investment of \$3,500,000 in exhibits, research and endowment, was outlined yesterday by Effingham B. Morris, the president, at a meeting of scientists, educators and civic leaders. He announced that a public subscription campaign, the first in the academy's 125-year history, would be started on May 25, with its goal put at \$374,915. This sum, he said, was needed to finance a five-year "demonstration period" during which a world center for research and advanced study in geology and paleontology would be established at the academy.

WORLD FINANCE

A Basle, Switzerland, wireless to the New York Times says rearmament, political tension, rising taxes and the general lack of international agreement even on economic and financial problems now capable of solution have threatened the business recovery that is trying to break through. That is what Dr. L.J.A. Trip, president of the Bank for International Settlements, reported at the sixth annual general assembly of the directors yesterday.

Facts on Tank Food Industries contains more information regarding
Agriculture "tank" agriculture, referred to for growing tomatoes, in
the Daily Digest April 22. Food Industries reports that
crop yields are obtained by the new tank method of agriculture "that are
unheard of in anything previously known...Potatoes have been produced at
the rate of 2.4 pounds per square foot, or 2,465 bushels per acre, of tank
surface without utilizing the maximum or growth stimulating conditions...
Tobacco plants, 22 feet high, have been grown under conditions suggesting
the possibility of complete control of the quality of the leaf...Commercial
installations for the culture of tomatoes and strawberries by the new meth-
od are now in existence. Likewise small scale commercial tests are now
being made on many other plants, including gladioli and sweet peas and
cucumbers and papayas. The principle involved is the culture of fruits,
vegetables or flowers in a heated nutrient liquid culture medium instead
of soil. Seven years of experiment work by Dr. W. F. Gericke, plant physi-
ologist, University of California, have culminated in commercial installa-
tions of this character. The Gericke technique consists of supplying the
nutrient element essential to plant growth in water contained in concrete
or redwood tanks, and maintaining this fluid at a constant temperature
by means of electric soil-heating cable. On top of the basins is a wire
screen covered with excelsior, peat moss or straw to prevent the seeds
from falling into the fluid. The seeds are planted in this covering
and then a supplementary covering of excelsior, straw or rice hulls is
provided which will support the young plant and provide insulation against/
from the liquid below. As the seeds sprout, their roots extend into the
liquid culture medium from which they absorb their food. Natural light
and temperature changes have been found essential to maintain proper plant
photosynthesis. To date most of the experiments have been conducted in
unheated greenhouses in California..." An editorial note says: "...Cul-
tural technique must be adjusted to meet not only the character of the
crop grown but also the climate in which it is grown; consequently before
the method can be made available for general use it needs to be tested
over fairly wide geographical distribution..."

Cholesterol from "Farm products on the market to take their place
Sheep Grease in the front ranks of industrial uses regularly invade
new sectors," says Ben James in Country Home (May). "Now
it's the grease from sheep's wool that is challenging the long exclusive
right of the livers of cod and halibut to supply vitamin D...The new method
of using sheep grease as a source of cholesterol calls only for its treat-
ment with sulphuric acid. This changes the cholesterol so that it has
properties, chemically different from vitamin D, but with all its capacity
to build bone material. Professor Yoder of Iowa State College, who with
others in the experiment station, has been working on the problem for 7
years, explains that satisfactory experiments on rats have been carried on
in order to establish the action of the material..."

Game Losses Reports from the forest and lake districts of Wisconsin
disclose widespread destruction of fish and game by the
severe weather of last winter. Commercial trappers and hunters have taken
slightly more than 40 percent of the normal number of pelts from the upper
Mississippi region. (Press.)

Experimentation on the Farm "Judging by the response we have received to our New Idea Club there are a lot of people in the farm community drying out new methods and new things," says an editorial in *The Farmer* (Ontario, May). "We wonder if there are an equal number trying out something new in the way of crops or livestock each year? Would there not be a lot more interest in the farm work, particularly for the younger members of the family, if each farm was to some extent at least an experimental station?...In crops particularly there are new varieties and strains being developed at the colleges and experimental farms, small samples of which can be secured usually by a farmer undertaking to grow them in comparison with his present varieties and report on the results next fall...On any farm there are endless opportunities for doing this at very little initial cost and frequently the results are surprising. A Simcoe farmer, for instance, tried an experiment in feeding soybeans mixed with his own grain and potatoes, as described elsewhere, to a group of steers he was fitting for market. As a result the steers were finished two months earlier than he expected and sold before a drop in the market occurred that would have meant a loss of from one to two cents a pound on them. He was lucky, yes, but he wouldn't have had the luck if he had not tried the experiment."

Examination The Civil Service Commission announces the following unassembled examination: senior paper technologist, \$4,600; Forest Service, applications to be filed by June 8.

Rural Electrification Indicative of the opportunity that undoubtedly resides in rural electrification is the announcement made recently by A. H. Schoelkopf, president of Niagara & Hudson Power Corporation, that 7,000 farms and other rural customers would be added to the system. It is planned to build 2,000 miles of lines this year. This is at the rate of 3.5 customers per mile. At the end of 1935 the system companies had in operation 10,073 miles of rural distribution lines serving 28,634 farms and 123,392 other rural customers, or 15 customers per mile. Within the franchise territory, 45 percent of the farms are electrically served, compared with a reported 12 percent for the entire country. Mr. Schoelkopf was one of the representatives of private industry who met with REA in 1935. It has been said that the municipal plants have been slow to seek participation in this program. However, in four recent allotments made in Iowa, four municipalities owning utilities will build a total of 376 miles and hook up 847 new customers. This is at the rate of 2.25 customers per mile, compared with the 2.8 farms connected to the Niagara & Hudson power system in addition to 12 non-farm customers in rural communities. (American City, May.)

Wild Duck Area A poor man's hunting paradise, a 3,200-acre freshwater lake where an estimated 50,000 ducks will be hatched annually, is being created in Farmington Bay, Salt Lake City, swamp lands adjacent to Great Salt Lake. The project, about one-third completed, is being developed by the National Park Service, the Utah State Fish and Game Commission and the Civilian Conservation Corps. "When this area has been developed we plan to open it to hunting, without charge, to all licensed sportsmen," says N. B. Cook, chairman of the fish and game commission. (U.P.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 11 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1700 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.00; cows good 5.75-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.35-9.80; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.45-9.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.55; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.25-11.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr. Wheat* Minneap. $101\frac{1}{4}$ - $103\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $99\frac{1}{4}$ - $101\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $89\frac{1}{2}$ - $94\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $91\frac{1}{2}$ - $107\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $92\frac{3}{4}$ - $95\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $96\frac{1}{2}$ - $100\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis $95\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $100\frac{1}{2}$ -101; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 79; No.2 rye, Minneap. $48\frac{1}{2}$ - $50\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $63\frac{1}{2}$ -65; St. Louis 67-68; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $61\frac{1}{2}$ - $64\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 23 $5/8$ -24 $5/8$; K.C. $25\frac{3}{4}$ - $27\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $25\frac{1}{4}$ - $27\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 27-28; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 70-72; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 60-62; No. 2, Minneap. 33-34; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $166\frac{3}{4}$ - $173\frac{3}{4}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$6.10-\$6.60 per double-head barrel in the East; \$5.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Alabama and Louisiana Bliss Triumphs \$2.60-\$3.15 per 100 pound sacks in city markets; \$2.25 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.25-\$2.65 per 100 pounds sacked in the East; \$2 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.50-\$1.65 carlot sales in Chicago.

Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercial, 75¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; $27\frac{1}{2}$ -30¢ f.o.b. Crystal City.

Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.40-\$1.90 per lettuce crate in city markets 80¢ f.o.b. Crystal Springs. South Carolina Pointed type 50¢-\$1 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in consuming centers.

Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$1.50-\$2.25 per 24-pint crate in city markets; auction sales; \$1.10-\$1.27 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Hammond.

New York, U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.75, and Baldwins 90¢-\$1.15 per bushel basket in New York; f.o.b. sales of Baldwins 85¢-90¢ at Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 1 point from the previous close to 11.55 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.34 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 11.58 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 11.51 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $27\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, $27\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, $27\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 15 cents; Y. Americas, $15\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed collors, at New York (Urner Barry Company Quotations) were: Specials, $23\frac{1}{2}$ -25 cents; Standards, $22\frac{3}{4}$ -23 cents; Firsts, $21\frac{3}{4}$ -22 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXI, No. 37

Section 1

May 13, 1936

STEEL RESEARCH

Expenditures for research by 42 steel companies, which operate nearly 90 percent of the productive capacity of the industry, will be approximately \$9,300,000 this year, against \$8,100,000 last year and \$8,700,000 in 1929. The 1936 expenditures for the purpose will be the largest on record, the American Iron and Steel Institute said yesterday. The facilities and equipment used in research are valued at more than \$6,000,000 and almost 2,200 engineers, metallurgists, chemists, physicists and other experts devote their full time to research. Approximately 40 percent of the money that the industry is spending this year will go to discovering means of improving the quality of products and 10 percent will be devoted to finding new markets and new uses for the products. (Press.)

U.S.-FRENCH TRADE PACT

Reductions in rates of duty and other concessions affecting American export products, with an aggregate value on the basis of 1935 trade of \$24,500,000, were among the outstanding features of the reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and France, which was published simultaneously last night here and in Paris. The treaty was signed on May 6 and becomes effective June 15. In return the United States granted reduction of 50 percent in the tariff rates on champagnes, brandies and other liquors and concessions on other French products, many of them coming within the category of "luxuries". (New York Times.)

BRAZILIAN COTTON

Five to six years must elapse before raw cotton exports become a big factor in Brazilian export trade, J. D. Bohan, chairman of the foreign trade section of the Proprietary Association, said yesterday. Mr. Bohan said that cotton enthusiasts there had overestimated their ability to produce a large crop. He pointed out that work of preparing land for cotton and cultivating crops large enough to rank anywhere near the coffee export volume will require five years or more. (New York Times.)

FARM PRODUCTS FOR INDUSTRY

A day in the not far distant future when "we may grow most of an automobile on the farm" was visioned yesterday by Henry Ford. In a brief interview Ford said the possibilities of plastics which can be made from farm products for use in industry are "the greatest in the world". (Washington Post.)

Physical Allergy "Diseases resulting from hypersensitiveness to heat, cold or slight effort, and simple methods of relief for these sufferers, who have hitherto gone mostly unrelieved because the factors bringing about their ailments had been unknown, were demonstrated recently at the scientific exhibit of the American Medical Association on the eve of the opening of the association's eighty-seventh annual session," says William L. Laurence in the New York Times. "Some patients have been found to be so supersensitive to slight degrees of cold, heat or physical effort, the exhibit shows, that even social conservation resulted in severe digestive disturbances. Other symptoms, the report adds, are asthma, hysteria, many varieties of skin disease, functional heart disease, headache, paralysis, phobias, epileptiform attacks, sunstroke, convulsions, collapse, coma and shock. The condition is known as physical allergy, as contrasted with the well-known forms of plain allergy, in which a person is supersensitive to certain foods or other substances, in which case the illness is produced by a chemical reaction in the body. The condition was described by Dr. W. W. Duke of Kansas City, authority on allergy..."

New Food Periodical "A splendid new scientific periodical, Food Research, has recently made its appearance guided by F. W. Tanner, professor of bacteriology, University of Illinois; S. C. Prescott, dean of science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and Dr. G. J. Hucker, New York Experiment Station," reports Food Industries (May). "The board of editorial associates, comprising 15 other outstanding scientists in the field of foods, together with the editors, insure its being the outstanding scientific publication in the field of foods. The new journal is a welcome addition to the food industries and in particular fills a great need for a medium of publication of scientific papers in non-pathological food bacteriology."

Back-to-Farm Movement A spreading back-to-the-farm movement is shown in census figures which revealed an increase of farms of almost 10 percent between 1930 and 1935. The statistics, showing 6,812,350 farms in 1935 compared with 6,288,648 in 1930, revealed that much of the increase has been in areas near large cities, particularly in the East--further evidence that the increase is due to city dwellers trekking "back to the farm". Western farm belt states, such as North Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska, showed comparatively slight increases, while the only decreases were found in the number of farms in Georgia and Mississippi. (United Press.)

Cuban Fertilizer The new Cuban fertilizer law which became effective on April 13, provides that importers, wholesalers, manufacturers and mixers of fertilizer materials must register with the Cuban Department of Agriculture and fulfill a list of requirements with respect to registration of brands, analysis of products, labeling monthly records of purchases, sales and importations, says the Department of Commerce. The law prohibits the importation of certain natural fertilizers including animal hair, hoofs and horns, unless accompanied by certificates of disinfection from countries of origin.

Congress, May 11 The House, by a vote of 341 to 38, passed the deficiency appropriation bill, H.R. 12624, for 1936. By a vote of 220 to 153, the House adopted the motion to discharge the Committee on Rules from consideration of the resolution providing for consideration of the Frazier-Lemke bill, H.R. 2066. Immediately after this vote the House adopted H.Res. 123, providing for the consideration of the measure beginning May 12.

Insurance for Bee Disease The Gardeners' Chronicle (London, April 25) reports that it was resolved that a scheme of insurance for bee disease, "on the lines of that in operation in Switzerland, should be formulated for Great Britain. The proposal is to start a cooperative insurance scheme between beekeepers' Associations, under which members will receive compensation for losses incurred through the incidence of foul brood..."

Canadian Trade Plans "The budget brought down in the Canadian Parliament recently by Finance Minister Charles A. Dunning was remarkable for several reasons," says John MacCormac in an Ottawa report in the New York Times. "It definitely showed that in an age of economic nationalism there is in the saddle in Canada a government which believes in freer trade...Mr. Dunning, in advance of a general revision of that agreement which he will negotiate this autumn or next spring, gave away valuable concessions in the abolition of specific duties on cotton and rayon yarns and fabrics and reductions on iron and steel and machinery duties. To insure that these reductions would be passed on to the Canadian consumer he also reduced the tariffs on cotton and rayon clothing, which come not from Britain but the United States. Still a third bird killed with this one stone was an alleged monopoly in Canada, exercised, according to the Canadian Tariff Board, by the Canadian Celanese Company in the manufacture of artificial silk yarns. This is said to be the first time the tariff has been used to break a monopoly founded not on illegal organization but upon patent rights. The total value of American export trade affected by the concessions, incidental and direct, given to the United States in the budget is about \$35,000,000; the most important items being automobile parts, \$24,000,000, automobiles, \$2,500,000, agricultural implements and machinery, \$5,000,000..."

Population Census The estimated population of the United States on July 1, 1935, was 127,521,000, as compared with the official federal census figures of 122,755,046 on April 1, 1930, an increase of 3.9 percent, according to figures made public by W. L. Austin, director of the Bureau of the Census. The shift of population from the east to the west noted in 1930 has slowed down or decreased, while relatively small increases are shown in most of the states south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi. There has been some increase in urban population due to distressed conditions in the farm sections and the droughts. Regional shifts in population were said to account for the decreases listed for 11 states--Arizona, California, Kansas, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Wisconsin. (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 12 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.00; cows good 5.75-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.10-9.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.35-9.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.25-8.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.25-11.65.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 99 7/8-10 1/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 97 7/8-99 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 88 1/4-93 1/4; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 88 1/2-106 1/4; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 90 3/4-95 1/4; Chi. 95-100 1/4; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 99; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 78; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 49 1/8-51 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 63-65; St. Louis 67-68; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 62 1/4-64; St. Louis 65 1/2-66 1/2; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 23 1/2-24 1/2; K.C. 25 1/2-27 3/4; Chi. 26 1/4-27 3/4; St. Louis 28; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 70-72; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 60-67; No. 2, Minneap. 23-33; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 167-172.

Florida Smuggling Rose potatoes ranged \$5.75-\$6.75 per double-head barrel in the East; \$5.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.75-\$3.15 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$2.40-\$2.50 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.25-\$2.65 in the East; \$2 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercials, 75¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 30¢-32 1/2¢ f.o.b. Crystal City. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.25-\$1.75 per lettuce crate in city markets; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. Crystal Springs. South Carolina Pointed type 60¢-85¢ per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in a few cities. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$1.50-\$2.25 per 24-pint crate in consuming centers; auction sales \$1.12 1/2-\$1.35 f.o.b. Hammond. New York, U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.65; Baldwins 90¢-\$1.15 and Delicious \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets remained unchanged from the previous close at 11.55 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.37 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 11.58 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.48 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 27 1/2 cents; 91 Score, 27 1/4 cents; 90 Score, 27 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 15 cents; Y.Americas, 15 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 1/2-24 3/4 cents; Standards, 22 3/4 cents; Firsts, 21 3/4 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXL, No. 38

Section 1

May 14, 1936

FARM MORTGAGE BILL REJECTED The House, by a vote of 235 to 142, rejected the \$3,000,000,000 Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage relief bill yesterday. In the opinion of Speaker Byrns and other leaders, the House definitely served notice that no inflation legislation would be passed during this session of Congress. (Press.)

ELECTRIFICATION BILL AGREEMENT Congressional enactment of the \$410,000,000 rural electrification bill neared yesterday when House and Senate conferees, after a long dispute, reached an agreement on the measure. Senator Norris, Nebraska, author of the bill, said he was well satisfied with the agreement, which would authorize a 10-year program of extending power facilities to farm families. (A.P.)

FOREIGN TRADE WEEK Support for the policy underlying the reciprocal trade agreements act will provide the keynote of the second annual celebration of foreign trade week, starting Sunday, according to James A. Farrell, chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council and of the foreign trade committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Present chaotic conditions in world trade militate against the free flow of commerce, he said, and the reciprocal trade program appears to be the best available method of overcoming the situation. (New York Times.)

SHELTER BELT PLANTINGS Paul H. Roberts, acting director of the Federal shelter belt project, estimated yesterday that 75 to 80 percent of the trees planted have survived, according to a Lincoln (Neb.) report by the Associated Press. This compared, Mr. Roberts said, with a 30 percent average for trees planted by individual farmers in the same area. He told the numerous artifices to make the trees grow in dry and dust-blown areas. Wet straw was heaped on shelter belt grounds and peas, rye, Sudan grass or cane were planted between the rows of young trees to hold down the soil or protect the seedlings. Small dams were built in ravines or gullies to conserve water.

LUMBER INDUSTRY Aldrew H. Dykes, New York lumber man, said yesterday that the lumber industry must settle its internal disputes quickly, cut distribution costs and concentrate on serving the public, or lose more and more business to substitute products. "Manufacturing has reached a marvelous degree of technical developments," he said, "but distribution has failed miserably in keeping pace..." (Press.)

Wheat-Seed
Rotation

"A new type of crop rotation seems to be spreading," reports The Field (London, April 25). "It is based on the assured price offered for the wheat crop and the value of temporary grass and clover leys for providing nutritious feed for stock and fresh ground for their grazing. On a good many farms in the southern counties the rotation followed in the outlying fields is a seeds ley, left down for two or three years, heavily manured by the folding of poultry or pigs or by grazing stock, then two wheat crops in succession and spring oats in which seeds are sown to start the rotation again. The advantages are the full use made of stock manure applied direct to the land, the two cash crops of wheat realizing the manurial residues and fertility restored by the ley. Those who are following this system say that they can maintain the land in good heart without difficulty, and that there is not undue trouble with weeds even in the second wheat crop if a bastard fallow is given in the autumn after the first crop."

"Rural
Sociology"

Rural Sociology, of which Volume 1, Number 1, was recently received by the Department Library, is, according to an editorial note, for the purpose of "affording an additional medium of expression for scholars in the field of rural sociology. The pages will not be confined exclusively to rural sociologists as a professional group; articles are invited from workers in related fields of social science, from teachers and from rural workers who may contribute to the sociology of rural life. Moreover, it will be the policy to solicit manuscripts from workers in foreign countries, although it is intended that all such papers shall deal with some phase of rural social life." The editorial board includes Lowry Nelson, chairman, Utah State College; John H. Kolb, University of Wisconsin; C. E. Lively, Ohio State University; Dwight Sanderson, Cornell University; and Carle C. Zimmerman, Harvard University. The managing editor is T. Lynn Smith, Louisiana University. Articles in the first issue are National Policy and Rural Public Welfare, by E. L. Morgan; Size of Family and Parental Traits, by W. C. McKain and N. L. Whetten; Localization of Dependency in Rural Areas, by J. O. Babcock; Population Mobility, by C. E. Lively; "Littleville" During the Depression, by Carle C. Zimmerman et al.; National Policies and Rural Organization, by Lowry Nelson; County Organization in Virginia, by Charles P. Loomis et al.

Food from
Wood

A.G.N., writing in Nature (London, April 25) on "Food from Wood," says in the concluding paragraph: "In normal circumstances, the commercial production of wood sugar, though a remarkable feat in chemical engineering, cannot be taken as any threat to agriculture in view of the heterogeneous nature of the product obtained, and the growing world shortage of timber for pulp. Claims have been made that in the most favourable situation and conditions glucose might be obtained from this source more cheaply than sucrose from sugar beet. Ordinarily, however, there must be a wide disparity in costs and sugar beet cultivation has the advantage additionally of giving much employment. One development which might make the wood sugar process economically possible in normal times would be a demand for lignin for some manufacturing purpose. At present the residual portion of the wood, con-

sisting almost exclusively of lignin, remains unutilized. This amounts to 20 to 30 percent of the weight taken. The possibilities of lignin as a raw material in industry have not been adequately considered; perhaps because the constitution is still obscure. Because of its marked resistance to biological attack and inertness to strong chemicals, other than oxidizing agents, it should find a useful outlet. The production of wood sugar and lignin from wood would then be more defensible than that of sugar alone."

Congress, Considering bills on the calendar, the Senate passed May 12 the following: S. 4105 authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, of Maryland, for park, parkway and playground purposes; S. 4584 to amend the migratory bird treaty act of July 3, 1918 (40 Stat. 755) to extend and adapt its provisions to the convention between the United States and Mexico, etc.; S.J.Res. 235 authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to expand funds of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for participation by the United States in the 1936 Sixth World's Poultry Congress (the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry had reported out this resolution with amendments earlier in the day)(S.Rept. 2017). On request of Senator King, S. 2583, establishing certain commodity divisions in the Department of Agriculture, was passed over. On request of Senator Smith, S. 2665 to change the name of the Department of the Interior and to coordinate certain governmental functions, was passed over. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out without amendment H.R. 8495 to amend certain plant-quarantine laws (S.Rept. 2016). The Senate Committee on the Judiciary reported out without amendment S. 4519 to dispense with unnecessary renewals of oaths of office, etc. (S.Rept. 2019). The House debated the Trazier-Lemke bill, H.R. 2066.

School for "Seth Gordon announces the new Pennsylvania Game Commission Training School," says Field and Stream (May).
Game mission Training School," says Field and Stream (May).
Protectors: "It sounds good. The school is designed to train game wardens along much the same lines as the State Police and Highway Patrol schools. This is the first permanent training school for student officers in game administration in the United States and is expected to do three things: to assure fully qualified and trained officers in all branches of field service; to increase general efficiency in game protection and management; and to reduce administrative costs below those to be expected when untrained personnel is used...The men selected will be enlisted for a year's training period and commissioned as deputy game protectors. Three months will be devoted to intensive training in the school and the remainder of the year to field work in the study of the practical application of the principles taught in the school. The course includes general instruction covering the physical geography as well as the natural history of the state, legal procedure, and general protection, refuges and lands, propagation and restocking, game management and other subjects..."

Chilean Exports The Chilean Government had prohibited the exportation of agricultural products, stocks of which are seriously diminished, principally beans, wheat, barley and oats. (New York Times.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 13 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.00; cows good 5.75-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.15-9.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.40-9.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.55; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.25-8.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.25-11.65;

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Sr. Wheat* Minneap. 101 1/8-103 1/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 99 1/8-101 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 90-95; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 88 3/8-108; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 91 1/2-95; Chi. 95-99; St. Louis 99; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 100-100 1/2; No. 1 W.Th. Portland 79; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 50 3/8-52 3/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 63-65; St. Louis 87 1/2; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 62 1/2-64; St. Louis 66-66 1/2; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 23 7/8-24 7/8; K.C. 25 1/2-27 1/2; Chi. 25 1/4-28; St. Louis 27 1/2; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 70-72; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 60-67; No. 2, Minneap. 32-33; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 166 3/4-171 1/4.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$5.85-\$6.25 per double-head barrel in the East; \$5.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.75-\$3 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$2.40-\$2.50 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.25-\$2.60 in the East; \$1.85-\$1.95 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercials, 75¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 30¢-32 1/2¢ f.o.b. Crystal City. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$1.75-\$2.35 per 24-pint crate in consuming centers; \$1.57 1/2-\$1.87 1/2 f.o.b. auction sales at Hammond. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.35-\$1.75 per lettuce crate in terminal markets; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. Crystal Springs. New York, U.S.#1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.65; Baldwins 90¢-\$1.15 and Delicious \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 1 point from the previous close to 11.56 cents per lb. On the same day last year the price was 12.41 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 11.58 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.51 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 27 cents; 91 Score, 26 3/4 cents; 90 Score, 26 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 15 cents; Y.Americas, 15 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 1/2-24 3/4 cents; Standards, 22 1/2-22 3/4 cents; Firsts, 21 1/4-21 1/2 cents.
(Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXL, No. 39

Section 1

May 15, 1936

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Farmers in this country are optimistic and are showing their cheerfulness by increased purchases of agricultural implements, Sydney G. McAllister, president of the International Harvester Company, said yesterday at the company's annual meeting of stockholders. Indications point to a foreign business this year in excess of last year, Mr. McAllister added. The trend is satisfactory in countries south of the equator, he declared. In Europe, sales are running ahead of last year, despite uncertainties. (New York Times.)

REA LOANS IN 12 STATES

Rural Electrification Administration loans amounting to \$1,296,400 for 17 new projects in 12 states were announced yesterday by Administrator Morris L. Cooke. They will build more than 1,000 miles of rural lines. (A.P.)

WORLD SUGAR MARKET

A plan to establish a world sugar market in New York reached an active stage yesterday when a special committee appointed by the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange held an organization meeting for preliminary work. The exchange now deals only in sugar admissible to the United States under the quota system and all its quotations are based on the price of Cuban sugar, delivered under bond, duty unpaid. Competition with European sugar trading centers would be created by the establishment of a market here, but it is held that a North American futures market for world sugar would be extremely important in case normal trade was prevented in the regular markets. (New York Times.)

FEDERAL ANNUITY BILL

A bill to permit retired civil service employees to collect their annuities in any of four ways was introduced in the House yesterday by Representative Tolan, California, to amend the 1930 retirement act and to permit any civil service employee upon retirement to elect how he shall be paid his retirement savings. One of the methods proposed is to increase the annuity and to provide that no unexpended balance shall be returnable after the annuitant's death. Another allows a joint and survivorship annuity, while the other two are modifications of these. (Washington Post.)

REVISED TABLE OF WEIGHTS

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has issued a revised list of "Approximate or Average Weights of Various Commodities" dated May 1936. This supersedes the earlier editions of this list. Copies of the new list, which also includes numerous conversion factors, can be procured from the Secretary of the Yearbook Statistical Committee, Room 3912, South Building, Agriculture.

World Trade and Money Ralph Cassady, Jr., and Arthur R. Upgren, University of Minnesota, are authors of "International Trade and Devaluation of the Dollar, 1932-1934" in the Quarterly Journal of Economics (May). The opening paragraph says: "The frequent statement that one of the effects of the devaluation of the dollar would be a stimulation of our exports and a retardation of our imports has not been realized. It is true that devaluation of the dollar has tended to bring about a rise in the dollar price of our imports and a lower foreign currency price for the buyers of our exports. During the period in which the influences of devaluation were working themselves out, however, other forces also were operating, and they operated with such force that the record of our exports and imports does not reflect the anticipated results of dollar valuation." They conclude: "It appears that the total effects of price making forces other than devaluation, in the period considered, have exceeded the effect on prices arising from dollar devaluation alone. Clearly they must be considered in an explanation of price behavior even during a period characterized by very substantial currency depreciation."

Nomenclature of Fish-Poison Plants F. Tattersfield, Rothamsted Experimental Station, writing in the Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture (England, April) on "Fish-Poison Plants as Insecticides", says in one paragraph: "It appears to the writer that the use of local native names for fish-poison plants in the past has proved a darkening of counsel, and the recent work of M. R. Henderson (Malay Agric. Journ. 1934, 22, 125) in which he attempts to distinguish the different kinds of derris in the field by leaf characters and habit of growth, is timely. It is hoped that it will be expanded for Derris and other genera in order to enable us to ascertain whether the chemical characteristics and insecticidal potencies are associated with particular varieties, and whether and to what extent they are dependent upon environmental conditions of soil and climate. Before this can be adequately carried out some means of chemically evaluating these roots, more reliable than those we now have, would appear to be necessary."

New Guinea Gazette "The editors of the New Guinea Agricultural Gazette are to be congratulated on the first number (1, No. 1, October 1935, Rabaul, Department of Agriculture), containing articles on the cultivation or marketing of five crops of economic importance to New Guinea, besides others on entomology and meteorology," says Nature (London, April 25). "The appearance of the journal is another indication of the indispensability of at least a little science to every planter or agriculturist. Many of the most isolated countries in the world now issue semi-scientific agricultural periodicals which, since they can scarcely be financially profitable, must be produced in response to a demand for knowledge. The Agricultural Gazette shows that the New Guinea planters and Department of Agriculture are fully alive to the fact that science is as necessary to the prosperity of a small colony as of a highly developed country."

Congress, May 13 The Senate amended and passed S. 2665 to change the name of the Department of the Interior, to be known as the Department of Conservation and the Secretary of the Interior to be known as the Secretary of Conservation. The Senate also passed S.J.Res. 242 authorizing and directing the Commodity Credit Corporation to facilitate the liquidation of loans to cotton producers. H.R. 10104, to aid in providing the people of the United States with adequate facilities for park, parkway and recreational area purposes, was made the unfinished business of the Senate. The Senate received a letter from the Administrator of the Resettlement Administration (S.Doc. 211), transmitting, in response to S.Res. 295, a report covering the resettlement program, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Messrs. Cartwright, Warren, Whittington, Turpin and Wolcott were appointed House conferees on H.R. 11687 to amend the federal aid highway act approved July 11, 1916.

Groundwater Conservation Engineering News-Record (May 7) contains "Watering the Great Plains" by George S. Knapp, chief engineer, State Division of Water Resources, Kansas. An editorial note says: "Because of the cyclic swings of rainfall that bring alternating prosperity and ruin to the Great Plains, pumping from wells has been widely adopted to provide more regular water supply to the farm. Larger use of wells is possible, the author said recently in a paper before the Institute of Irrigation Agriculture, if the flow of water through soil is more thoroughly studied and the engineering problems of well construction and efficient pumping plant design are worked out. The highest use of the groundwater, however, is not for regular farm supply but for reserve storage against severe drought. To conserve the water for this use an adequate code of water-right laws applicable to groundwater is necessary. The present article emphasizes this essential need."

Beef Storage Cold Storage (London, April 16), in an article on the ninth annual report of the Australian Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, says that "the possibilities of using some form of radiation for the purpose of controlling the initial contamination of chilled beef have been examined. Exploration of portions of the electro-magnetic spectrum has shown that there are regions which are markedly bactericidal. Further experimental studies have led to an understanding and control of these variables to the point where results are reproducible to an unusual degree of accuracy considering the nature of the material used. Organisms spread on experimental agar plants are readily and completely killed with surprisingly small amounts of radiant energy. For equal amounts of radial energy the percentage 'kill,' using meat (muscle) as a substrate, is a little less than with agar..."

Unemployment A world-wide drop in unemployment was reported recently by the International Labor Organization, says the Associated Press. Great Britain, Germany, Japan, Canada, Australia, Belgium, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Chile, France, Finland, Estonia, South Africa and Luxemburg, along with the United States, were among the countries where the number of jobless decreased from March 1935 to March 1936.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 14 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.00; cows good 5.85-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.15-9.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.40-9.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.55; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.15-11.65.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 99 $\frac{3}{4}$ -101 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 97 $\frac{3}{4}$ -99 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 89 $\frac{3}{8}$ -94 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 88 $\frac{3}{4}$ -107 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ -94 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ -98 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 99 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 79; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ -53 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ -64 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ -68; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ -63 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 65 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 23 $\frac{7}{8}$ -24 $\frac{7}{8}$; K.C. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28; St. Louis 27 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Malting barley, Minneap. 71-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 60-67; No. 2, Minneap. 32-33; No. 1, flaxseed, Minneap. 166 $\frac{1}{2}$ -171 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$5.50-\$6.50 per double-head barrel in the East. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.80-\$3.15 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$2.40-\$2.50 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.15-\$2.60 ~~xxxxx~~ in the East; asking \$1.35-\$1.95, f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.50-\$1.55 carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercials, 50¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; No. 1, 35¢, f.o.b. Crystal City. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$2.25-\$2.50 per 24-pint crate in consuming centers; auction sales \$1.35-\$1.82 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Hammond. North Carolina Klondikes \$2.25-\$2.50 per 32-quart crate in Baltimore; auction sales \$2.15-\$2.60 f.o.b. Chadbourn. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.25-\$1.75 per lettuce crate in city markets; 70¢ f.o.b. Crystal Springs. New York, U. S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.65; Baldwins 85¢-\$1.15 and Delicious \$1.40-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 8 points from the previous close to 11.64 cents. On the same day last year the price was 12.40 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.61 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 11.55 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 27 cents; 90 Score, 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 15 cents; Y.Americas, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ -22 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 21-21 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

May 16, 1936

MERIT SYSTEM

The Civil Service Commission yesterday revealed it has sent protests to the Senate and House Appropriations Committees against provisions in the deficiency relief bill which would make patronage plums of more than 9,000 positions under the Soil Conservation Service. ^{as the measure passed the House.} Civil Service regulations are not to apply in expending \$308,000,000 for emergency conservation work, the bill provides, thus jeopardizing the jobs of 5,000 Soil Conservation Service workers assigned to CCC camps who were placed on civil service status last December. More than 4,000 additional positions were scheduled to be filled this month. (Washington Post.)

ELECTRIFICATION BILL COMPLETED

Congressional action on the \$410,000,000 Norris rural electrification bill was completed yesterday and the measure forwarded to President Roosevelt. The measure is designed to finance over a 10-year period efforts for extension of power lines into rural areas with loans to farm groups, municipalities and private companies. The conferees agreed to write in a provision that the interest be the same as the government pays for long term loans. (A.P.)

GENERAL ACTIVITY

For six consecutive weeks, Business Week's index of general activity has been climbing out of the low ground where cold weather and floods had pushed it, and last week reached a new high for 1936. ^{products move to market. Check} Carloadings are heading steadily for higher levels as more industrial and farm transactions again surpassed the \$10,000,000,000 mark. Construction activity shows no sign of waning, despite the sharp gains over last year recorded in the first months of the year. Steel production holds close to the recent high levels which are the best since the spring of 1930. Retailers look forward to brisk summer trade, since a cool spring has delayed considerable buying. (Press.)

WORLD INDUSTRY

World industrial production declined moderately during March, according to the monthly report of the National Industrial Conference Board. Activity showed some recession in Canada, Japan, Belgium, Italy, Spain and most of the Central and South American countries. Output in the United States, Netherlands, Germany and the Scandinavian countries remained at about the same level as in the preceding month. (Press.)

Dust "Some surprising observations are recorded in a paper
Explosions dealing with dust explosions appearing in the *Recueil des Travaux Chimiques des Pays-Bas* for March," says The Industrial Chemist (London, April). "These investigations of W.P.M. Matla were prompted mainly by the desire to trace the cause of dextrin-dust explosions and the means of preventing them but were extended to explosive reactions of anthracene and other combustible dusts. Matla found that iron oxide had a remarkable extinguishing action on aluminum clouds, as well as on picric acid, and, to a less extent, on diphenyl, diphenylene oxide or dihydroxydiphenyl. With anthracene, however, its effect was less marked than that of sodium or potassium chloride, but potassium and sodium nitrate, in spite of their oxidising action, were more effective in preventing anthracene dust explosions than the halides. Potassium chlorate was even more effective and showed a similar action with diphenylene oxide."

Farmers' Payment of over \$57,500,000 of state and county taxes
Tax Bills with proceeds of loans from the Farm Credit Administration has removed thousands of farmers from delinquent tax lists and help to reduce farm tax sales to less than half the 1933 level, according to the Farm Credit Administration. Loans made to refinance the debts of nearly a half million farmers included, in many instances, funds to pay back taxes owned by farmers to state and county governments. The total amount loaned to pay tax bills is equal to an average tax payment of more than \$120 for every farmer refinanced during the period. (FCA, No. 8-32.)

Drying A. W. Greenhill, of the Jealott's Hill Agricultural
of Grass Research Station (England), reporting on the effects of partial field drying on the composition of freshly cut grass, in *The Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture* (England, April), says in summary paragraphs: "The main conclusions drawn from the results are as follows. Under good but comparatively cool weather conditions in May, the preliminary partial drying of freshly cut grass in the field may be undertaken successfully with an appreciable reduction in the water content of the grass, with little if any change in the dry matter and the nitrogenous constituents, and with only a moderately small reduction in the carotene content. Of the three methods of drying employed, drying in the swaths as cut proved more satisfactory than first collecting the grass into windrows or heaps. All forms of drying, however, resulted in grass having a very variable moisture content. How far similar results would obtain under other climatic conditions must be at present a matter of conjecture. The effects of rainfall and of higher temperatures in particular require study, while the nature and condition of the grass itself may also influence the results."

Shelter Bolts Sand-blasted farms of Wisconsin central dune counties are turning green again as a result of the shelter belt program sponsored by the State Conservation Department. Wisconsin's foresters plan a ten-year program which calls for the planting of 15,000,000 trees in aisles three deep to break up damaging winds. This year 510,000 young trees will be distributed free to farmers. (New York Times.)

Modern Highways "It is abundantly evident that, despite the great mileage of new construction in the last five years, main roads still lag seriously behind the traffic demands," says an editorial in the New York Times (May 13). "The design and condition of the chief transcontinental highways, in their eastern sections at any rate, are entirely inadequate...One has only to drive the Lincoln Highway or the William Penn Highway between New York and Pittsburgh, with their miles of winding, bad-shouldered macadam sandwiched in between stretches of concrete which, like the balance of the road, are usually too narrow, to know why. Particularly dangerous are the older hard-surfaced stretches of western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio--often brick. But they were designed for 30-mile-an-hour traffic. With their bare two-car width and rough edges at the shoulder they are truly hazardous for the 50-mile-an-hour pace of today. Over large sections of the country the automobile has outstripped the road on which it runs, and herein lies an important factor in the safety problem."

Congress, May 14 The House agreed to the conference reports on S. 3483 to provide for rural electrification and for other purposes, and on the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill, H.R. 10919, for 1937. The Committee on Labor reported out without amendment H.R. 12599 to provide more adequate protection to workmen and laborers on projects, buildings, etc., belonging to the United States of America, etc. (H.Rept. 2656). The House Committee on Public Lands reported out without amendment H.R. 12698 relating to the establishment of grazing districts in Nevada (H.Rept. 2657).

Imports and Jobs "The significance of the recently concluded treaty with France rests more in the spirit of that first commercial agreement between the two nations in over a hundred years than in the actual concessions obtained," says an ed. in N.Y.T. (5/13). "The real point of the treaty is that it resists the trend toward economic nationalism which has been in evidence everywhere since the war. Moreover, the nature of the economic policies of the two nations involved, both outstanding in the field of tariffs and quotas, makes the feat the more remarkable. Perhaps the explanation is a dawning realization by many people throughout the world of the correlation between continued unemployment and continued partial stagnation of world commerce...This nation as a whole has never been conscious of the part which foreign trade plays in its economy. Were we Americans aware of the importance of commerce abroad, not only in relation to present activity but as a means of furthering recovery and particularly in restoring employment, the distorted contentions of the extreme isolationists would not receive the hearing they often obtain. It is to be hoped that the activities of Foreign Trade Week will in part at least reveal the importance of foreign trade in its true perspective."

Textile Mills Textile World's index of textile mill activity for the first quarter of 1936 shows a gain of 9 percent over that for the corresponding quarter of 1935. Cotton, wool and rayon were all up on last year; silk was the only fiber to show a decreased use for this first quarter. It can be said that textile mill activity thus far this year has been maintained at a higher rate than justified by demand. (Press.)

